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WEINBERGER EXPOSES TRUE U.S. ARMS POSTURE

PM181119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Lavrov commentary under the rubric "The Facts Show": "Frank Confessions"]

[Text] If President Reagan is reelected for a second term, the administration will resolutely continue its policy of building up nuclear armaments. The United States will channel huge funds into creating a space-based "strategic defense." This was cynically announced by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger before the opening of a recent NATO Nuclear Planning Group session. The arms limitation accords with the Soviet Union are, according to Weinberger, no more than "pieces of paper." With the entry into service next year of the seventh and latest Ohio class nuclear submarine -- equipped with Trident missiles, he continued, the administration will be able to ignore the Salt II treaty's provisions on this score.

It cannot be said that these and similar tenets of the U.S. military department chief were in any way unexpected. During the Reagan administration's entire 4 years in office, the Pentagon boss has been tirelessly calling for gambling on nuclear weapons, disrupting the existing strategic parity, and forging ahead of the USSR in the sphere of strategic armaments. His credo is to base relations with the Soviet Union on positions of military superiority and nuclear blackmail alone. "We do not need a defense strategy, we need a strategy that permits the maximum exploitation of the Russians' weak points," he proclaimed back in 1981. Weinberger is extremely frank in his propaganda about the need for U.S. nuclear superiority. The concepts of parity do not exist for him as such, and terms such as equivalence, approximate equality, and so on have no meaning for him. And the activity of the department he heads is guided in accordance with these dangerous views.

However, something else is worth noting in C. Weinberger's recent statements. They most eloquently demonstrate the worth of the U.S. Administration's loud statements about its readiness to limit arms.

U.S. NEEDS TO REORIENT ARMS CONTROL POLICY

LD182123 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Vladyslav Kozyakov Commentary]

[Text] In light of the new Soviet appeal to the United States to approach constructively the issue of preserving peace and preventing a nuclear war, it is becoming increasingly clear that progress towards these objectives is held up by the American side. The concrete proposals advanced by Konstantin Chernenko require a clear-cut and business-like response from the American Administration. A reorientation of U.S. foreign policy and especially its policy with regard to arms control toward realism is long overdue. Here now is a commentary by Vladyslav Kozyakov:

Experience suggests that in the past 4 years the political notions upon which the Republican administration relied in dealing with the Soviet Union have proved inconsistent. The policies of the Reagan administration have moreover proved dangerous in general and deleterious for the American people in particular.

Starting from January 1981 the American leaders have been saying that the Soviet Union is an evil empire and calling for a crusade against it and many other nations. With regard to nuclear weapons they have been saying that America should arm itself to acquire military superiority and then deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. Attempts have been made to mislead the American public into believing that the notion of a first use of nuclear weapons offers certain advantages and that the United States can win a nuclear war.

As a result, the Reagan administration has failed to sign a single arms limitation agreement in the past 4 years. Nuclear weapons talks were torpedoed and for the first time in the past decade the entire nuclear arms control process has been stalled.

Washington's moves have led to another round of the arms race. The deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Britain, West Germany, and Italy led to the deployment of additional Soviet weapons in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia and off America's shores. The deployment of American cruise missiles has forced the Soviet Union to put identical weapons into service. Now Washington is poised to take the arms race to space in accordance with its "star wars" scenario, and that will force the Soviet Union to take retaliatory action.

What can we expect in the future if Washington continues to follow the same policy in-spite of the fact that it has already led to such dangerous results and dramatically increased the war menace? The need for correcting the West's foreign policy is obvious. The past 4 years have shown that given the current state of international relations, that policy is unworkable. It runs counter to the realities of this day and age. There are no signs, however, that the United States Administration is prepared to correct its policy.

Concrete moves are needed above all to improve Soviet-American relations, curb the arms race, and prevent a nuclear war. In his interview for THE WASHINGTON POST, President Chernenko has proposed that the two countries take such measures together. He noted that the American President is fully aware of the important problems related to halting the arms race and strengthening international security. They must be resolved and effort must be taken to resolve them. Announcements on readiness for talks sound hollow if they are not backed up with practical moves.

MOSCOW NEWS ARGUES 'ROUGH PARITY' IN ARMS, FORCES

PM181213 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 7 Oct 84 p 5

[Deputy Director of USSR Academy of Sciences' USA and Canada Institute Radomir Bogdanov article: "Peace and Weapons"]

[Text] Mankind has never, throughout its entire history, witnessed the real threat of the complete annihilation of life on our planet in the event of a nuclear wa. This danger stems from the aggressive, adventurist policy of the US ruling circles, especially under the Reagan administration.

Putting it in a nutshell, the Reagan administration's policy boils down to a dash towards military superiority and thus ensuring with its help US world hegemony. Force has become the main tool with which to achieve that administration's imperial ends. Therein lie the sources of the sharp aggravation of international tensions and of the growth of the military threat. The dominant note in camouflaging the USA's aggressive policy is verbiage about the "global spread" of the Soviet military might.

The stake here is on people's credulity and lack of information. With this aim in mind, the propaganda machine, which has swollen enormously since Reagan took office, smothers the Western reader with a mass of fabricated information, figures, charts, and tailored facts.

To justify the arms race, which has now reached unprecedented dimensions in the USA, the Washington Administration has put forward the theory that the approximate military parity between the USSR and the USA and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO has been disrupted.

What is the real balance of military strength of the two sides? Let us address ourselves to facts.

The SALT II treaty was signed in Moscow in the summer of 1979. In the process of drafting it, the balance of strategic armaments was repeatedly checked and rechecked by the most competent experts on both sides, who came to the conclusion that approximate parity existed, with the USSR having 2,500 delivery vehicles and the USA, about 2,300, the latter holding an advantage in nuclear warheads (which it retains to this day). It was agreed that each of the sides would commit itself to limiting the total number of strategic arms to a maximum of 2,250 units delivery vehicles from January 1, 1981. Accordingly, the USSR was to dismantle about 250 delivery vehicles, and the USA about 30.

However, soon after the signing of SALT II President Reagan started making allegations that no parity existed and that the USSR had left the USA far behind in strategic arms. It was all sheer invention. In comparing the numbers of nuclear warheads, the Pentagon deliberately downgrades the US arsenal by almost 2,000 warheads, while exaggerating the number of Soviet warheads by the inclusion of what the Pentagon terms potential warheads, which can be added if all Soviet ICBMs of the types in question are MIRVed with the maximum number of independently targetable warheads. To intimidate the American population, it is often stressed that Soviet land-based ICBMs account for some 70 percent of the warheads, while the figure for the United States is about 20 percent. But this does not upset the parity in strategic capabilities since US submarine-launched ballistic missiles and heavy bombers are equipped with over 80 percent of the warheads -- several times more than the numbers deployed in the comparable components of the Soviet strategic forces.

Here is another unbecoming technique Washington resorts to: the Soviet medium bomber, dubbed Backfire in the West, is included into the category of strategic armaments, although at the signing of the SALT II treaty, the Untied States itself admitted that this aircraft had nothing to do with strategic armaments. On the other hand, great pains are being taken to hush up the existence of US forward-based nuclear weapons systems. Thousands of these weapons are deployed close to the Soviet borders; they are capable of striking targets, including strategic objectives, deep inside Soviet territory. Essentially, these armaments complement the US strategic capability. The Soviet Union has no such armaments with regard to US territory.

That Soviet superiority in strategic armaments is downright fabrication is essentially admitted in the February 1984 ICS report to Congress, which refers to the current period as the "period of rough nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union". The competent opinion of the American military is quite consistent with common sense: could the Soviet Union, in a few years after the signing of SALT II have achieved superiority, and a substantial superiority at that, in strategic arms, which require years and years to produce.

But, contrary to common sense, US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger keeps on asserting that the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union in strategic forces. But the White House leaders are thinking not about restoring the balance. Caspar Weinberger himself admitted this when, carried away by the discussion, he said that the United States would spend as much as it needed to increase its power and gain an advantage over the USSR.

The main missile and airborne nuclear armaments of the NATO countries capable of reaching Soviet territory from sites in Western Europe and the adjoining seas, that is, those with a range (combat radius) of 1,000 km or more, and the corresponding Soviet weapons of similar range deployed in the European part of the USSR are usually included in the category of medium-range weapons in Europe.

Given this fair definition of medium-range weapons in Europe, their count shows that for years there has been rough parity between NATO and the USSR in such types of weapons: some 1,000 units on either side. Despite the obvious facts, Western propaganda is asserting that the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles make it superior in medium-range nuclear weapons. Hence, the need for "additional" armament by placing 572 new American nuclear missiles in Europe. They do not say that the replacement of obsolescent SS-4s and SS-5s with the more advanced SS-20s has not changed the overall situation. The USSR removed three SS-4 or SS-5 missiles for every two newly deployed SS-20 missiles. Prior to the deployment of SS-20s, the USSR had 600 missiles in its western part; now it has only 473, almost half of them aged ones. Besides, the SS-20 warhead yield is smaller than that of SS-4s and SS-5s; this has almost halved the total yield of all warheads. In terms of the aggregate number of warheads on medium-range missiles and aircraft, NATO still enjoys an advantage of some 50 per cent over the USSR.

While scaring the public with the Soviet medium-range missiles, U.S. and NATO leaders deliberately say nothing about U.S. forward-based nuclear weapon systems and disregard the British and French nulcear-power ballistic missile submarines as if they do not exist, trying to compare the opposing forces in terms of land-based missiles only, out of the general medium-range nuclear potential context. But the 162 missiles of Britain and France that are targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries can deliver over 400 nuclear warheads to their targets -- a threat that has to be taken into account and countered.

As for the "considerable superiority" of the Warsaw Treaty in medium-range weapon systems, it has been artifically created by an unscrupulous juggling of figures. For no valid reason, tactical aircraft with an action radius of 300 to 500 km have been added to the Warsaw Treaty total, while on the NATO side thousands of nuclear-capable aircraft and the entire carrier-based air forces are left out of the reckoning.

The NATO countries have more than once upgraded their medium-range nuclear weapon systems, and are continuing to modernize and stockpile them to this day. NATO takes all these developments as a matter of course. And yet, NATO leaders are demanding that the Soviet Union should not only abandon its plans to modernize its own armaments but also destroy all its medium-range missiles. Obviously, this would mean unilateral disarmament for the Soviet Union.

In the event of the deployment of 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, the West would have gained a more than 50 per cent advantage in the number of medium-range delivery vehicles, and NATO superiority would have been even greater in terms of nuclear warheads. The balance of strategic forces between the USSR and the USA would have been tipped, too, because the new U.S. missile are strategic weapons in relation to the Soviet Union. It must also be realized that the Pershing II missiles have a range of 2,500 km and pinpoint accuracy and can hit targets within 8 to 10 minutes of launch. This alters the strategic situation substantially, not only in Europe but far beyond. The main intention underlying the U.S. wish to site its medium-range nuclear weapon systems in a number of European NATO countries is to soften the impact of a retaliatory strike against the USA, if it attacks the Soviet Union.

Thus, the USSR is forced to take countermeasures in face of the additional threat to it and its allies, created by the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe. Should the United States withdraw its missiles from Europe, the Soviet countermeasures, as Soviet leaders have emphasized repeatedly, will no longer be necessary and will be rescinded immediately.

Rough parity also exists in conventional armaments. Naturally, this does not mean full parity in the number of divisions and armaments. The armed forces of the two sides are multiform and dissimilar, and they have different structures and organization. But certain imbalances between the sides do not upset the general balance. On the whole, the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty armed forces have approximately equal combat capabilities.

One can obtain some idea of the relation between the conventional armed forces of the sides by comparing the number of combat-ready divisions at their disposal. Note: combat-ready, because only these can be used to begin hostilities without any additional mobilization measures. In Europe, 78 divisions of the Warsaw Treaty countries face 94 NATO divisions (including France's and Spain's). It should also be noted that while a full-strength American division numbers between 16,000 and 19,000 men, and a West German division, over 20,000 men, a division of the Warsaw Treaty countries has the maximum strength of 11,000 to 12,000 men.

The theory of the so-called tank threat from the USSR does not hold water either. As admitted by ranking American experts, this "threat" was offset by modern anti-tank weapons. In fact, there are more than 17,000 tanks in the armed forces of the NATO countries (including those of Spain). Moreover, about 3,000 American tanks and 5,000 tanks of the West European NATO countries are stored in depots in Europe. Consequently, the NATO countries are not inferior to the Warsaw Treaty countries in the total number of tanks (25,000).

How does the West distort reality? The figures leave out the Armed Forces of France and Spain, the US National Guard, and organized reserve. Another trick is to exaggerate deliberately the armaments of the Warsaw Treaty. It is stated contrary to the facts that the Warsaw Treaty divisions outnumber NATO divisions in tanks and artillery. It is not said that NATO divisions have in service a greater number of combat helicopters and anti-tank weapons. As for tactical aircraft, their number on the side of the Warsaw Treaty is exaggerated through the inclusion of air defense aircraft in the "offensive" potential.

The above is clear evidence of the Western bias in assessing the conventional armed forces of the sides.

The purpose of the present-day naval buildup in the USA is to give effect to Washington's idea -- to rule on all seas and oceans. The United States has 19 of the world's biggest aircraft carriers and large amphibious ships capable of simultaneously lifting large troop contingents over a great distance.

An exclusively coastal defense navy can hardly expect to effectively repulse an attack by such an armada designed to strike mainly at ground targets. And, so, it was perfectly natural for the USSR to respond to the buildup and deployment close to the Soviet frontier of a US strike fleet by equipping the Soviet Navy with ships, aircraft, and weapons capable of offsetting the US threat from the sea to Soviet territory. This is exactly why Soviet ships have to cruise the ocean areas from which the United States threatens or may threaten Soviet territory.

As for the numerical characteristics of the operating forces of the US and Soviet Navies, the United States has 2.5 times as many nuclear warheads deployed on nuclear-powered missile submarines as the USSR, 3 times as many major surface ships, and 2.5 times as many naval aircraft; the strength of the US Marine Corps is 16 times that of the corresponding Soviet units and, finally, the total tonnage of the US Navy is 4.5 million tons as against the Soviet Navy's 2.6 million tons. That Soviet ships, aircraft, and weapons are not inferior in combat characteristics to their American counterparts is seen by definite circles in the West as an undesirable and irritating fact. But this is by no means a sign of any aggressiveness on the part of the Soviet Navy.

The balance is there, it exists, and not on paper, but in reality. There is no need for the United States to rearm, because it has never lagged behind the USSR. Rearmament is, in fact, a drive for military superiority.

The USA's attempts at securing overriding military and technological superiority over the USSR have brought about nothing except, of course, a rise in the level of military confrontation, stepped-up military danger, and vast squandering of mankind's material and intellectual resources.

Military parity furthers peace. The Soviet Union, therefore, will not allow anyone to upset it and gain superiority.

GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

LD182343 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna October 18 TASS -- The entire 35-years-long development of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) reaffirms its adherence to the policy of relaxation of tension and peaceful cooperation, and its determination to do everything for a war never to originate from German soil again, stated Andre Wieland, the head of the delegation of the GDR. He spoke at a plenary meeting of the talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Shoulder to shoulder with the allies for the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, the GDR consistently comes out in favour of strengthening stability and security in Europe, in favour of lessening the war threat and holding effective talks on key matters aimed at curbing the arms race, he pointed out.

An important place in the joint foreign policy efforts of the states of the socialist community is assigned to the energetic search for mutually acceptable accords at the Vienna talks. The socialist countries participating in the talks have made a big contribution to the creation of prerequisites necessary for achieving just and equitable solutions. Headway is hindered by the Western stand which has nothing in common with businesslike and promising talks and dooms the work of the Vienna forum to a standstill.

The Western negotiators, Andre Wieland emphasized, should reconsider their non-constructive stand which would make it possible to achieve progress at the talks in Vienna.

BAYBAKOV COMMENTS ON UN DISARMAMENT DEBATE

LD182222 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Twenty-two questions covering all the most important aspects of the problem of curbing the arms race on the agenda of the first committee of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly (political and security issues, including disarmament), where a general debate has opened. The agenda is based on the Soviet initiatives, whose implementation will for ever rid the world from a nuclear conflict.

The delegates point out with alarm in their speeches a growth of the threat of war recently. As Antonio de Sousa y Silva (Brazil), chairman of the committee pointed out, this is a danger threatening not only the states which are directly involved in the missile-nuclear confrontation, but to all countries and peoples without exception, the very human civilization and even life on earth. Representatives of many countries stressed that this threat stems from the imperialist powers with the USA at their head, which have embarked on confrontation in international relations, stockpiling of nuclear arsenals and openly declare that atomic war is "thinkable."

Opening the debate, Alfonso Garcia Robles, permanent representative of Mexico to the U.N., stressed that there is a lack of progress in the effort for disarmament because of the permanent obstruction from a small bunch of the Western states.

The vital interests of the entire mankind, the responsibility of statesmen to the present and future generations require that relations between the powers having nuclear weapons should be in conformity with the definite norms that were spelled out by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the U.N. Among them is the proposal to view the prevention of nuclear war as the main objective of one's foreign policy, to prevent situations fraught with a nuclear conflict; to commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; under no circumstances use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states, in whose territory there are no such weapons; to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons in any form; not to carry over the nuclear weapons race to new spheres, including outer space, work, step by step, on the basis of the principle of equal security for a cut in nuclear weapons down to the complete scrapping of all of their types.

The USSR, the Soviet representative said, declares for reaching agreement any time with the other nuclear powers on joint recognition of such norms and giving them a mandatory character. This would accord with the interest of lessening the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war.

At the present time it is becoming particularly relevant to observe such a principle of conduct of states under the conditions of a nuclear age, as refusal to spread the arms race to outer space, Oleg Troyanovskiy continued. Proceeding from this, the Soviet Union has tabled at the 39th U.N. General Assembly session as an important and urgent issue the "use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind" and a corresponding draft resolution which has been officially tabled at the first committee. This initiative is a follow-up to the USSR's consistent line towards preventing the arms race in outer space, which is one of the most important trends of the efforts made by the Soviet Union for eliminating the threat of nuclear war, the USSR representative said.

U.S. REACTS TO CHERNENKO WASHINGTON POST INTERVIEW

Speakes' Comments Noted

LD181730 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 18 TASS -- Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman, has come forward with a special statement concerning Konstantin Chernenko's answers to questions from THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper. "We agree with President Chernenko that there is no sound alternative to constructive development in relations between our two countries", he said. "We will be studying his remarks carefully and will pursue our dialogue with the Soviet Union and explore possibilities for progress through diplomatic channels". In answer to correspondents' questions, the White House spokesman declared against a freeze on nuclear weapons, and virtually rejected the idea of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space arms.

The NBC Television Network has summed up by observing that the Reagan administration has acted quickly and has welcomed the tone of Konstantin Chernenko's interview but in the same way quickly it has made it clear that it does not intend to change its policy in the way suggested by the Soviet leader in order to return to the negotiating table.

The White House spokesman, in an attempt to whitewash Washington's militarist course, maintained that the United States does not ostensibly use force otherwise than in reply to an attack. To that an ABC correspondent asked: "And what about Grenada?" where the USA used weapons. No reply was given to that question.

U.S. Media Views Interview

OW190632 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] With great interest, people in the United States have learned of the Soviet leader Comrade Chernenko's answers to the questions of a WASHINGTON POST reporter. An announcer of the Colombia Broadcasting System said: The Soviet leader holds that there would be substantial progress in the international situation if an agreement could be reached on the Soviet proposal of limiting nuclear arms.

The American press focused on a passage from the Soviet leader's statement: The Soviet Union is willing to hold serious and realistic talks on a series of important issues, including the question of preventing the militarization of outer space. The Soviet proposal that the nuclear powers freeze their nuclear weapons remains valid. The Soviet Union proposes that an agreement be drawn up that bans the testing of nuclear weapons and urges the United States to follow the example of the Soviet Union and not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL noted the affirmative tone of Chernenko's answers to a reporter's questions. Chernenko expressed the willingness to maintain friendly relations with the United States. In this connection, both sides should establish these relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefits, and in the interest of peace.

DIFFERENCES 'DEMAND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING'

LD182335 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Viktor Olenichev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's replies to questions from THE WASHINGTON POST have aroused keen interest around the world. Viktor Olenichev of our staff comments:

The media in many countries have pointed to the calm tone of Konstantin Chernenko's statement which spells out the Soviet attitude to international affairs. The Soviet Union pursues a constructive approach to the key problem of our times, including relations with the United States. It has repeatedly made concrete proposals, dealing with the basic problems of these relations, especially problems of limiting armaments and reducing the war danger. But every time these proposals run into a dead wall.

Here is the latest example. In June, the Soviet Union offered to agree on preventing the militarization of outer space. It called for negotiating an agreement on this acute problem, including a complete renunciation of antisatellite systems. The Soviet Union also proposed setting a freeze on the testing and deployment of space weapons when the talks got under way. This time there was a response from the United States, but what kind of response was it? The United States tried to substitute the proposed subject of the dialogue for questions concerning nuclear weapons that had been considered in Geneva. Those talks had been disrupted by Washington when it began to deploy its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. But what about space?

Instead of averting an arms race there, the United States essentially proposed legalizing it. The Soviet Union is striving for outer space remaining peaceful. (?Effective) remains the Soviet proposal to freeze nuclear arsenals in quantity and quality. An agreement to this effect would make it possible to stop the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union and the United States could be the first to do it, thereby setting an example to the other nuclear powers. The Soviet proposal has been left unanswered by the White House.

The United States has also refused to follow the Soviet lead in undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union assumed the pledge 2 years ago unilaterally. In view of Washington's negative reaction, the question arises, what if Moscow behaves like this? What would the Americans think then about Soviet intentions?

These are just some of the more pressing problems. There are others that are awaiting solutions, too. Practical efforts are needed if they are to be resolved. But there has been no sign of these efforts from the U.S. Administration. Accordingly, there has been no turn for the better in Soviet-American relations. Not that any sensible alternative exists. It goes without saying that the Soviet Union and the United States have different social systems and world outlooks, but as Konstantin Chernenko stresses, if one constantly remembers the responsibility that is borne by the two countries, and if one orients his policy to peace, not war, these differences far from ruling out, demand mutual understanding.

We are for good relations with the United States, said the Soviet leader. Experience shows that they can be such. For this, it is necessary that there should be a reciprocal desire to build relations on equality for mutual benefit and for the good of peace.

INCREASED U.S. 'ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA' DECRIED

PM181455 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 October in its Second Edition publishes on page 3, under the headline "The Sirens Wail in America...: How Militarist Hysteria and Great-Power Chauvinism Are Being Fueled," a 1,200-word article by Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar, scoring the whipping up of "anti-Soviet hysteria" in the United States. This is being done, Kuzar said, because Americans today are "more aware than ever" of the "problems of peace and war," particularly the "need for peace," and this does not suit the "reactionary, militant circles of the military-political leadership" who need "majority support" from the population for their "aggressive course."

Thus a campaign to "fuel anti-Soviet militarist hysteria and chauvinism" in the country was started and orchestrated, Kuzar says, not by Reagan himself, who has had to be more cautious since his "nuclear joke," but by the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," which, in its book entitled "Strategy for Peace Through Strength," propagates "double-dyed great-power chauvinism" and presents the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact as obstacles in the way of the fulfillment of "America's great destiny" of world domination. Kuzar goes on to say that the European allies are being simultaneously pressured to support this policy. Now, at election time, a supreme propaganda effort is being made in the form of a "National Week for Peace Through Strength." Kuzar concludes that all this "compels all people of goodwill to pool their efforts to struggle to defend peace."

SOVIET WORKERS' DELEGATION TOURS FIVE U.S. CITIES

PM180947 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Oct 84 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Repin report: "To Know Each Other Better: Soviet Workers' Visit to the United States Ends"]

[Text] Chicago, Washington, 10 Oct -- Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Gary, Detroit -- that was the itinerary for a Soviet workers' delegation that was in the United States for 10 days at the invitation of the National Center for Labor Union Actions and Democracy.

The guests of the National Center, an organization of rank-and-file members of American labor unions, were Hero of Socialist Labor and delegation head V.I. Koptev, steelworker at the Moscow Serp i Molot Plant; G.A. Metonidze, leader of an electrical fitters' team at the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel Production Association and holder of a Georgian SSR State Prize; L.I. Kosogova, English-language teacher at Moscow State University; and V.V. Borodulin, toolmaker at the Kamaz Association.

The delegation met with American steelworkers and electricians, teachers and car workers, and workers and employees in other professions. Conversations took place in local labor union offices (plant committees), workers' clubs, and homes, to which the kind American hosts invited the guests. In Gary, the delegation was received by the mayor of this major metallurgical center, Richard Hatcher, and in Detroit by Frank Reynolds, chairman of one of the leading regional departments of the United Labor Union of Automobile Building Workers and member of the Union Executive Committee.

"We have been waiting for this visit a long time," Fred (Gabori), secretary of the National Center for Labor Union Actions and Democracy and chief editor of the newspaper LABOR TODAY, stated in an interview for TRUD. "I remember that the last time such a delegation came at our invitation was in 1977, and invitations since then came up against visa barriers from the U.S. Government. This visit has convincingly shown how important and fruitful it is to have direct, personal contact between representatives of our countries' working people."

During numerous meetings, American workers showed tremendous interest in Soviet people's living and working conditions, and told guests from the USSR about their own problems. The conversation was frank, in a working-class way. Of course, there were disagreements, but the atmosphere of the meeting was characterized by friendliness and the sincere desire to get to know each other better. Diplomats would have said that "the meetings passed in a friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of equality and mutual respect," that is, in the way that ordinary people in the United States and the USSR would like to see relations between our countries.

"We did not expect anything else from these meetings," F. (Gabori) went on, "being certain of both countries' working peoples' mutual desire for peace and the development of equal cooperation. The National Center is proud to have received a delegation of Soviet workers, and believes that its meetings and talks with American working people have contributed to the development of mutual understanding between the American and Soviet peoples. We would like such exchanges to take place more often, and to be placed on a regular footing. We are ready to receive another delegation of Soviet workers in 1985, that is, the year of the great victory over fascism [as published], in which the United States and the Soviet Union were allies. Today, too, our peoples have a common enemy, the danger of nuclear war. Preventing it is our main task."

TASS SUMMARIZES SOVIET CHURCH DELEGATION VISIT

LD181508 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- A delegation of the Christian churches of the Soviet Union paid a visit to the United States and spent about a fortnight there at the invitation of the American organization "USA-USSR: Bridges for Peace", which stands for Soviet-U.S. dialogue. The delegation was led by Archbishop Irinei of Kharkov and Bogodukhov and included delegates from the Georgian Christian Orthodox Church and the Evangelical Christian Baptists.

Having returned to Moscow, Archbishop Irinei told TASS that his colleagues and he "are grateful to all those who gave them a warm kindly welcome in the USA, in particular, to Clinton Gardner, the 'Bridges for Peace' leader."

During their visit, the delegates met and talked to many Americans from different faiths and walks of life. Archbishop Irinei expressed the conviction that the meetings "contributed to better mutual understanding between the sides." "And this is very important because most of the Americans are to a large extent captives to bias, for instance, with regard to the Soviet position vis-a-vis the USA, and have fallacious ideas about the life and interests of the peace-loving Soviet people," the Archbishop stressed.

It became clear in discussions which took place that the sides were strongly in favour of the continuation and extension of contacts between the USSR and the USA and of further exchanges of delegations between the movements against war and race, Archbishop Irinei said.

"Although the 'Bridges for Peace' organization is of recent origin -- it began its activity in 1981 -- we saw that everyone who cooperated with it was doing his or her mission with utmost responsibility. They stand for freezing the nuclear arms race, for restoring trust lost during the past few years, and for cooperation among our peoples," the religious figure said.

"We hope that in the immediate future contacts between different groups of Soviet and American peace champions will become a reality and that the genuine construction of bridges for peace will be continued as without them mankind as a whole can find itself on the brink of nuclear annihilation," Archbishop Irinei said.

AUCCTU CHIEF SHALAYEV RECEIVES DPRK COUNTERPART

PM180843 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting took place 11 October between AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and a delegation visiting Moscow from the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee headed by its Central Committee chairman, Kim Pong-chu.

During their conversation, which was held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, they exchanged information about the participation of Soviet and Korean trade unions in the socioeconomic development of their respective countries and discussed the prospects of further developing cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the DPRK and a number of questions relating to the international trade union movement.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM181459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A DPRK Government delegation headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, was in Moscow 16 October en route to Africa.

At the airport the delegation was met and seen off by USSR Minister N.N. Tarasov and other officials, as well as Kwon Hui-Kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

DPRK PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS

SK190431 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Dear listeners: At the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Safeguarding Peace, the delegation of the Korean National Committee for Safeguarding Peace is now in the Soviet Union for a meeting of the committee leaders on safeguarding peace of many socialist countries. Comrade (Yi Su-yong), vice chairman of the Korean National Committee for Safeguarding Peace, and head of the delegation, said in an interview with our station reporters:

[Begin recording] Our Korean peace delegation is visiting the fraternal Soviet Union at the kind invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee. During our stay in the Soviet Union, our delegation received a warm welcome and hospitality from the Soviet people. This is an expression of the friendship and solidarity of the Soviet people toward the Korean people.

Visiting Moscow, we have been impressed by the successes attained by the Soviet people in many fields. The Soviet people who pioneered socialism for the first time in the world are attaining great successes today in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism under the leadership of the CPSU headed by the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. They are also successful in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the (?26th) party congress and the decisions of the party Central Committee plenum. Our people are as pleased with the successes attained by the fraternal Soviet people in revolution and construction as we are with our own successes.

As is well known, the most acute problem for mankind today is to prevent a (?slaughterous) war and to defend peace and world security. The CPSU and the (?Soviet people) are resolutely struggling to oppose the imperialists' aggressive policy and new war provoking maneuvers and to preserve the peace and security of Europe and the world.

We actively support the proposals of the Soviet Union to ease international tension and to prevent a (?nuclear war), and have firm solidarity with the Soviet people and the Soviet Peace Committee in their struggle to realize them. We also express our support for the countermeasure taken by the Soviet Union in connection with the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The Korean and Soviet people are class brothers and close comrades who have long led a common struggle for a common (?ideal) and objective. The Korean and Soviet people have led a struggle together, opposing imperialism, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and have closely supported and cooperated with each other for the victory of socialism and communism.

The Soviet people helped with their blood in our people's cause of national liberation, and supported our people materially and spiritually during the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists, and during the postwar period of restoration and construction. Today, the Soviet people are actively supporting our people in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful national reunification. We always remember this and feel grateful.

Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries are continuously developing in all areas. The visit to the Soviet Union by our people's respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his historic meeting with Comrade Chernenko were an epochal event that strengthened and developed friendly relations between the two countries to a higher stage. Our people, who highly value the friendship with the Soviet people, will spare no effort to solidify and develop it further.

In conclusion, we sincerely express good wishes to the fraternal Soviet people in their struggle to complete the construction of an advanced socialist society and to defend world peace, as well as in the activities of the Soviet Committee for Safeguarding Peace. [end recording]

GEORGIAN FOLK SONG, DANCE TROUPE TOURS DPRK

PM171501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Razuvayev dispatch under the "From the Countries of Socialism" rubric: "Touring: Striking Festive Occasions"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- The performers of the Georgian State Meritorious Folk Song and Dance Ensemble have begun their tour of the DPRK with a concert in Pyongyang's Grand Theater. The Soviet visitors brought an extensive program with them, including both modern and ancient songs and dances, as well as the songs of other peoples of the Soviet Union. The audience enthusiastically received the Georgian singers' performance in Korean of the folk song "Spring".

"Every item on this diverse program demonstrating the achievements of Soviet Georgia's artists," Kim (Rak-en), leader of the dance group of the well-known Korean ensemble, (Pkhipada), stated, "is a fusion of high professional skill and artistry. We are certain that our encounter with Georgian singers and dancers will prove a striking and long-remembered festive occasion for Korean audiences. It will undoubtedly serve to strengthen the friendship and comprehensive cultural cooperation between our two fraternal countries, the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

In addition to Pyongyang, the group will be giving a number of concerts in the chemical workers' city of Hamhung.

USSR-JAPAN JOINT DECLARATION COMMEMORATED

OW181041 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Twenty-eight years have passed since the Japan-USSR joint declaration and the protocol on developing bilateral trade and granting most-favored treatment were signed in Moscow on 19 October 1956. The signing of these documents reestablished diplomatic relations between the two countries. To mark this event, the USSR-Japan Society held a [word indistinct] meeting of its Central Executive Committee at the House of Friendship with Foreign Countries in Moscow on 16 October. Doctor of History Petro, vice chairman of the Executive Committee, delivered a report at the meeting. Here is a summary of the report:

Since the signing of the joint declaration, exchanges between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan have markedly expanded, with exchanges between social organizations, including the USSR-Japan Society, becoming more extensive and wider in scope. There have been no events relating to exchanges in which the USSR-Japan Society played no part. Recently, certain difficulties have been experienced in state-to-state relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, but we consider this lapse transitory in nature.

At present, we are conducting exchanges with nine friendship groups, six Japan-Soviet friendship halls, and two Japan-Soviet friendship centers in Japan. Nineteen Soviet cities have sisterly relations with 20 Japanese cities.

The fervent desire of the two peoples to strengthen peace and mutual understanding has given birth to new forms of exchange. The first of them is the Soviet-Japan antiwar rallies. In August, such meetings were held in Moscow, Leningrad, and Vilnius. In its activities, the USSR-Japan Society stresses promoting people-to-people exchanges between the two countries. Some Japanese mass media are working hard to fan anti-Soviet sentiments. Despite this, many Japanese tourists have visited this year. The USSR-Japan Society is engated in many activities to introduce the Japanese people's life styles to the Soviet people.

Looking back upon the past 28 years traversed by the Soviet and Japanese peoples, I would like to express my expectation and conviction that through joint efforts, our two peoples will be able to overcome obstacles that stand in the way of developing USSR-Japan good-neighborly relations.

Addressing the meeting, Minister Taba of the Japanese Embassy said that Japan wants to develop mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of long-term agreements in accordance with the spirit of the 1956 joint declaration.

(Kolmak), secretary general of the USSR-Japan Society, delivered a report on the fourth USSR-Japan roundtable conference which was held in Moscow from 10 to 12 October.

RALLY PROTESTS U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD190713 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 19 TASS -- The participants in a rally, which was held in the city of Kushiro Thursday, adopted a resolution of protest against the joint manoeuvres of the Japanese Armed Forces and U.S. Marines units stationed in Okinawa, starting October 21 on the island of Hokkaido. The rally was sponsored by the local branches of the Communist Party of Japan, the Executive Committee for Cancelling the Japanese-American Security treaty, and several other organizations of the working people. The participants in the rally pointed to the peace-endangering character of the expanding Japanese-U.S. military cooperation and demanded that the exercise be immediately cancelled.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS KOHL'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

PM181015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "FRG-Pakistan: Talks in Islamabad"]

[Text] Islamabad, 14 Oct -- Talks have finished here today between Pakistani President, General Ziaul Haq, and FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, who arrived in Islamabad for a short visit from Beijing.

It is reported here that the talks discussed questions affecting the development of bilateral relations between Pakistan and the FRG, as well as a number of international problems. Discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" was a main theme of the 3-hour talks.

The key in which the "discussion" took place can be judged by H. Kohl's statements at a press conference held here before his departure for Bonn. The chancellor notably reaffirmed the FRG Government's readiness to continue to support the anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble entrenched in Pakistan. The press has reported that Bonn annually allocates almost DM60 million to Pakistan for the upkeep of "Afghan refugees." Against this background, there was a hypocritical ring to Chancellor H. Kohl's press conference statement that his country favors a political settlement of the "Afghan question" through talks.

U.S. NUCLEAR COMMITMENT TO PAKISTAN ATTACKED

PM180901 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Oct 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Nuclear Umbrella's for Pakistan"]

[Text] Delhi, 12 Oct -- President R. Reagan has sent a personal message to Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq proposing to grant Pakistan a U.S. "nuclear umbrella," India's PTI agency reports, citing the Pakistani press. It also gave the assurance that the United States is accelerating consignments of military hardware to Islamabad within the framework of the current $3.2 billion aid program, which covers the period through 1987. Pakistan is already obtaining modern offensive arms under this deal.

The White House chief, the agency points out, also proposed to draw up a program of bilateral military cooperation for the post-1987 period without delay.

Washington has offered Islamabad the latest long-range radar detection and warning systems (AWACS). And the United States "would have no objection" if Pakistan bought these systems from Saudi Arabia.

According to Indian defense specialists, the intention to put up a "nuclear umbrella" over Pakistan is fraught with serious indirect consequences for India's defense and security, PTI stresses.

A U.S. commitment to nuclear pledges with regard to Pakistan might even lead to the deployment of nuclear weapons on Pakistani territory, which, in the opinion of THE INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper, would violate the prevailing balance of forces in the South Asian subcontinent.

THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper reports that India's Foreign Ministry has embarked on a detailed study of the report of R. Reagan's message to Ziaul Haq.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSMAN CITED ON DRA PROGRESS

PM181314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov article: "Revolution Growing Stronger"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Oct -- The Kabul newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES has published the impressions of Australian journalist Bill Briggs, who recently visited the DRA.

As a rule, journalists from bourgeois countries are not noted for their special sympathies for the April revolution and crudely distort Afghan reality; it is therefore all the more interesting to see B. Briggs' objective observation. The April revolution, he writes, has brought many changes to Afghanistan's political, economic, social, and cultural life. The people understand that these changes are being carried out in their interests. The democratic land and water reforms are continuing to be implemented with the active aid of the peasantry. Courses to eliminate illiteracy in which tens of thousands of citizens are taking part have been created in the country. An increasing number of people are obtaining modern housing.

The fierce ideological and armed offensive against the DRA, inspired by U.S. imperialism, is continuing, B. Briggs notes. However, despite this undeclared war the process of normalizing the situation in Afghanistan is continuing. Industrial enterprises and cultural and other centers are functioning normally and the working people are working with enthusiasm, courageously defending revolutionary gains. The ranks of the Army and state security organs are being strengthened. A large number of young men and women are voluntarily joining self-defense ranks in order to defend villages and national economic centers from counterrevolutionary schemes.

The April Revolution is supported by the overwhelming majority of the Afghan population, B. Briggs concludes.

TASS, NEPALESE AGENCY SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

PM170954 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Katmandu, 18 Oct -- An agreement has been signed here on the exchange of information and cooperation between TASS and Nepal's RSS news agency. The document was signed by A.-R.KH. Vezirov, USSR ambassador to Nepal, and (R. Bista), chairman and director general of RSS.

This agreement, (R. Bista) stated, will contribute to the establishment of a new international information order, which the USSR and Nepal both advocate. The exchange of information between TASS and RSS is also important from the viewpoint of developing friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples.

BRIEFS

DRA OFFICIAL VISITS UZBEKISTAN -- Fazel Rahim Mohmand, the director general of the DRA Central Statistics Department, arrived in Tashkent on 14 October. During his stay in Uzbekistan, the guest from the DRA will acquaint himself with the socioeconomic horizons achieved by the people of Uzbekistan during the 60 years that have lapsed since the establishment of Uzbekistan as a Soviet socialist republic. He will also visit Uzbekistan's historic Samarkand City. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Oct 84 GF]

SRV PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES USSR VISIT

PM171159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) party workers headed by Vu Ngoc Linh, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Bac Thai Province CPV Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 3 to 12 October in line with the plan for inter-party ties between the CPSU and CPV. The Vietnamese friends acquainted themselves with local party organs' work experience in the selection, placement, and education of cadres and enhancement of the party organizations' role in running the economy.

The delegation had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, the Ulyanovsk Obkom and Leningrad Gorkom, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND REASSIGNED, REPLACED

PM181414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Valentin Petrovich Kasatkin USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Thailand.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Thailand inconnection with his transfer to other work.

REASONS CITED FOR U.S. REACTION TO NEW ZEALAND BAN

LD182212 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2037 GMT 17 Oct 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] There is increasingly frequent mention of New Zealand in statements by American officials and in press commentaries. For many years that country was practically absent from public statements and articles in the American press. It is thus all the more noteworthy that the problem of New Zealand is beginning to take precedence over certain issues of international life that Washington has grown accustomed to giving primary importance to. What has happened? What has New Zealand done to annoy the Washington leadership? Why has it brought forth a whole stream of angry criticism, and even direct threats?

At first sight, Washington's violent reaction has been elicited by events that, although noteworthy, are not of paramount importance from the point of view of the principal goals of Washington's foreign policy. The New Zealand Labor Government has banned the entry of American atomic-powered ships or vessels carrying nuclear weapons into its waters and ports. It has declared that it will advocate the proclamation of a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

Washington has reacted very nervously to this stance by New Zealand. As the Sydney MORNING HERALD reports, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is simply furious, and is having difficulty concealing his indignation, insisting that New Zealand must not be permitted to adhere to its present position.

Well, it is not surprising that New Zealand's stance is not to Washington's liking. However, at first sight, Washington's particularly vehement reaction to what is happening could appear inappropriate and not commensurate with the problem's significance. In the long run, the banning of American ships carrying nuclear weapons from New Zealand ports does not undermine American strategy in that region of the world. Why does Washington regard it as something of paramount political significance, and why is it making great efforts to twist the arm of the New Zealand leadership to compel it to change it stance?

First, Washington is generally very nervous about the fact that the mass anti-war movement, the center of which has hitherto been regarded to be only Western Europe, is rapidly spreading to other regions of the world. Second, Washington politicians are afraid of a bad example, as they put it. The influential American newspaper, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL asks: Will New Zealand be the first domino to fall, taking all the others with it? Stephen Solarz, a prominent American congressman, has put it even more openly. He declared: We just cannot permit New Zealand's decision to ban visits by ships, something that in itself is not particularly important from the strategic point of view, to eventually lead to a decision by Australia to deprive us of military bases on its territory, something that would cause us irreparable strategic damage.

It must be admitted that the Washington hawks' fears are justified. New Zealand's anti-nuclear stance has also brought about a mass movement in Australia, which is a serious circumstance, a blow to the plans of those who bank on military blocs. In an attempt to force New Zealand to alter its position, Washington is now resorting to political pressure and economic blackmail. As is Washington's wont today, it is threatening New Zealand with trade sanctions, and in particular with halting the purchase of dairy products; the New Zealand economy is very dependent on this export. Such crude pressure and blackmail, however, are producing quite the opposite results. New Zealand's leaders are rejecting Washington's diktat, declaring that they will continue to pursue their political course.

START OF ANZUS 'SANDGROUPER' MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD131213 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Canberra October 13 TASS -- The ANZUS bloc has started military maneuvers codenamed Sandgrouper '84 off the western coast of Australia. Apart from the Australian Navy and Air Force, they involve two American ships and one New Zealand frigate as well as F-16 fighter-bombers flown from the U.S. Air Force base Kunsana in South Korea.

The Sandgrouper exercises have been regularly held since 1978. This time, observers note, the United States and Australia are using the war games to bring pressure to bear on their intractable ally, New Zealand. As has already been reported, Wellington has forbidden American ships with nuclear weapons or with nuclear-powered propulsion systems to call at its ports.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES BELGRADE LIBERATION FETE

LD182021 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade October 18 TASS -- The Belgrade operation in the autumn of 1944 had a major military and political importance to the victorious outcome of the people's war of liberation and the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, Viktor Grishin, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, said today in his address to the political activists of the Yugoslav capital. Viktor Grishin leads a delegation of the Moscow City Party Committee to Yugoslavia for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from the fascist invaders.

Joint struggle during the Second World War consolidated the foundations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, Viktor Grishin continued. He pointed out that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government attached much importance to the development and expansion of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in the interests of socialism and stronger peace and security for the peoples. The CPSU's invariable course of expanding fruitful cooperation between our parties and countries was reiterated by Konstantin Chernenko in his conversation with Vidoje Zarkovic in Moscow on February 28 this year.

Viktor Grishin pointed out that the Soviet Union today was Yugoslavia's major foreign trade partner. During the current five-year period trade turnover between the two countries will almost double over the previous five years. A programme of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia for 1981-1990 is being consistently implemented. Diverse contacts in science, education and culture are growing stronger.

The constructive work of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is taking place against the background of the aggravated international situation, Viktor Grishin said. The aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the USA, are pursuing an adventuristic and militarist course of seeking military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries. The United States continues to build up its armaments in every way with the aim of tipping the existing parity.

At present Washington intends to deploy nuclear weapons in space, thus turning it into a source of mortal danger to humankind. It is all this rather than the alleged struggle between the "two superpowers" for world dominations that constitutes the cause of the escalation of world tension. The Soviet Union and its allies have firmly stated that they will not allow anyone to gain military superiority over themselves, Viktor Grishin stressed. We have taken and will continue to take measures to strengthen our security. At the same time we have been doing and will continue to do everything possible to direct international affairs onto a favourable course of development. Konstantin Chernenko called upon the USA anew in his replies to questions from THE WASHINGTON POST to display genuine interest in the solution of the main questions and the condition of which both relations between countries and the world situation as a whole depend.

Namely, he called for preventing the militarisation of space, for freezing nuclear armaments, for ratification of the treaties banning nuclear weapon tests and for renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The strengthening of universal peace is inseparable from ensuring European security, Viktor Grishin said. We should not forget that it was the European Continent that was the epicentre of the two world wars. It is in Europe that the major antagonist military groupings are concentrated.

A good foundation for a lasting peace in Europe was laid after the Second World War, Viktor Grishin continued. This development of events, however, does not suit those forces in the West which have assumed a course of securing world military superiority. The decision taken by the NATO members to deploy new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West European countries led to the escalation of the threat of war in the continent.

The forces of revanchism are again rearing their heads in the West, particularly in West Germany, and the post-war political and territorial realities in Europe and not in Europe alone are called in question. In this situation the Soviet Union will continue to be vigilant and resolutely oppose the revanchist tendencies, which are dangerous to the cause of peace. Our common duty, Viktor Grishin stressed, is constantly to step up efforts and to promote cooperation between all the peace forces in the struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to return to the road of detente and cooperation, and to improve the international situation.

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC SPEAKS ON ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

PM181449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Analysis of Situation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct -- The newspaper VJESNIK has published a summary of the speech delivered by D. Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the aktiv of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Croatia, which analyzed the internal situation in the country and its international position.

The speech stressed that Yugoslavia has succeeded in retaining its prestige in the world. At the same time, anticommunist forces are now building up their attempts to annihilate the progressive social system in a number of states, including the SFRY.

The speaker directly accused the United States of imposing an arms race on the world and of using its credit and financial policy to plunder other countries. Because of its large foreign debts, D. Dragosavac said, Yugoslavia is now being subjected to "foreign exploitation." Attempts are being made at overt interference in the country's economic policy. He noted that the tasks of countering the economic and financial pressure on Yugoslavia were discussed by the SFRY's supreme organs several months ago.

D. Dragosavac called for the consolidation of the fraternity and unity of the SFRY peoples and a resolute struggle against nationalism and the activity of clerical circles. Here we drew attention to the fact that the anticommunist propaganda campaign against Yugoslavia coincides with the Vatican's attacks on it. The propagandist actions of anticommunism against Yugoslavia, he said, are acquiring the features of a special war.

GDR LEADERS SEND THANKS TO CHERNENKO, TIKHONOV

PM181021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, we cordially thank you for the congratulations and good wishes sent on the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

The high assessment they contain of the successes achieved by our republic under the SED's leadership fills the Communists and all citizens of our country with a sense of joy and gratitude. We fully share your opinion that the combat alliance of the SED and the CPSU as well as unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are the sound basis of the fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR, which are characterized by a commonality of aims and views and unity of action.

From the first day of its existence of the GDR proclaimed allegiance to the cause of peace to be the highest principle of its policy. It will continue to spare no effort, together with the Soviet Union, to strengthen the socialist community and implement its foreign policy strategy aimed at ensuring stable and lasting peace. We wish you, dear comrades, great new successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions for the good of the Soviet people and in the struggle for the triumph of peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA REPORTS DEMICHEV RECEIVING GDR DELEGATION

PM181005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Acquaintance With GDR Arts"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, met with a GDR official delegation headed by K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, they discussed questions pertaining to the deepening and further development of cooperation between the two countries.

Taking part in the conversation was W. Grabowski, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the GDR Embassy in the USSR. The USSR Ministry of Culture organized a reception at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in honor of those participating in the GDR culture festival. P.N. Demichev, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and cultural workers were present at the reception. The official GDR delegation headed by K. Hager and GDR ambassador to the USSR, E. Winkelmann were also present.

TRUD MENTIONS BULGARIAN RESCUE OF SOVIET SEAMEN

PM181449 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 12 October carries on page 4 a 600-word Varna-datelined Yu. Dmitriyev, B. Leonov dispatch entitled "In Accordance With the Law of Brotherhood at Sea." The report describes how the crew of the Soviet diesel-powered dry-cargo vessel Bratstvo on a "routine voyage" "suffered an accident [avariya] -- not further specified -- off Gibraltar "on a warm night this September." It relates how the Soviet ship's distress call was picked up at 2148 GMT by the Bulgarian ship Pyatero Iz Rms, under Captain Iliya Monev, which was "in the vicinity." The Bulgarian ship headed for the spot and "soon saw three lifeboats bearing the inscription "Bratstvo." The authors write that all the Soviet crew of 47, including several women, were rescued and cite the Bulgarian ship's log for 2318 indicating "no casualties." The rescued crew was transferred "shortly after" to the Soviet diesel ship Kaptan Medvedev, which had also "hurried to the rescue."

FURTHER ON NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

Moscow Activities Detailed

LD182333 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The relations between the Soviet Union and the Netherlands show an upward trend, said Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nacionalities, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He spoke today at a dinner in honour of a delegation of the Netherlands States-General (Parliament) headed by President of the Second Chamber of the States-General Dirk Dolman. The delegation has been staying in the Soviet Union since October 13 on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"The visit of your delegation confirms our fruitful relations," Avgust Voss said. "In the sphere of state relations this is the development of commercial, scientific, and economic ties. In the sphere of parliamentary contacts this is a traditional exchange of delegations."

"Our meetings and conversations," he said, "undoubtedly promote the consolidation of our confidence, helped us bring closer our viewpoints on some disputable questions."

"Interparliamentary ties are of special importance now that the international situation has aggravated," said Avgust Voss. "Parliaments should uphold detente and disarmament. Parliamentarians who are representatives of their peoples should make a contribution to the consolidation of friendly relations among countries.

Speaking in reply, Dirk Dolman pointed to the warmth and hospitality which are accorded to the delegation in the USSR. "Our relations are built on a long-term basis," he stressed, "they are deeply rooted in history. Dutchmen first appeared in Russia 400 years ago. There have always been traditionally friendly relations between the Netherlands and Russia."

"Our countries came closer together during the common struggle against fascism," said the guest. "20 million Soviet and 200 thousand Dutch citizens perished in the war. We were allies. Good traditions of friendly relations should be continued."

Tonight the delegation leaves for Leningrad. For two days it will be familiarising itself with the sights of the Soviet Union's second biggest city.

Voss Addresses Meeting

LD181516 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- "The USSR Supreme Soviet actively declares for strengthening interparliamentary ties for peace and cooperation among nations," said Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, one of the chambers of the highest body of state authority of the USSR. He was addressing today a meeting between deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a delegation of States-General (Parliament) of the Netherlands led by President of the Second Chamber of the States-General Dirk Dolman.

The delegation has been on an official visit in the Soviet Union since October 13 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Avgust Voss briefed the guests on the structure and activities of the Soviet parliament, whose deputies are elected once in four years by direct and secret ballot. The Supreme Soviet holds its sessions twice a year. The session adopts laws, endorses the budget of the state and the composition of the government.

In the period between the sessions, the permanent body of the Supreme Soviet is the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko is president of the Presidium.

Avgust Voss drew the attention of the guests of the broad international ties of the USSR Supreme Soviet. "The Supreme Soviet", he said, "now maintains regular contacts with parliaments of almost one hundred countries." Avgust Voss said that the "Supreme Soviet develops its international ties along the principles of equality and peaceful coexistence".

The two sides have drawn the conclusion that a broadening of multilateral ties and exchanges between the parliaments of the Soviet Union and the Netherlands serves towards a better mutual understanding, a strengthening of contacts in the field of the economy, science and culture.

Chervov Addresses Delegation

LD180856 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- The relations between the USSR and the Netherlands can be described as positive -- this is the unanimous opinion of the participants in today's meeting of the delegation of the States-General (parliament) of the Netherlands and members of the foreign affairs commission of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The two sides exchanged opinions on a number of topical international problems of mutual interest, and also on questions of relations between the Soviet Union and the Netherlands during the talk which was held in one of the halls of the Grand Kremlin Palace.

The Dutch side expounded the approach of the main political parties, which are in the parliament of the country, to the key international problems, including the position of the Dutch Government which was expressed in its recent statement on postponement of deployment of American cruise missiles on the territory of the country.

Generalizing the Soviet viewpoint, head of a department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces Colonel General Nikolay Chervov noted that "Soviet missiles, deployed in the European part of the USSR, are directed against American nuclear missiles, which are deployed in Western Europe and which threaten peaceful life of the Soviet people".

"The Soviet Union cannot but take care of its own security. It lost 20 million lives in the Second World War. And our people shall never forget that", Chervov said.

The parliamentarians declared for envigoration of efforts of all states for prevention of further escalation of the arms race and elimination of the threat of a nuclear war.

Parliamentarians declared the intention to promote further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic, scientific and cultural links between the USSR and the Netherlands.

The head of the Dutch delegation Dirk Dolman noted that "parliamentary contacts promote mutual confidence".

Mesyats, Dolman Exchange Views

LD182332 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- Today Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received the delegation of the States-General (Parliament) of the Netherlands led by Dirk Dolman, president of the second chamber of the States-General.

During the meeting there was an exchange of views on matters of cooperation in the field of the agroindustrial complex.

Taking part in the conversation were Valentin Mesyats, the USSR minister of agriculture, Nikolay Kozlov, the USSR minister of the fruit and vegetable farming, Yevgeniy Sizenko, the USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, Leonid Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Farm Machinery, Sergey Losev, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Viktor Beletskiy, the ambassador of the USSR to the Netherlands, as well as Frans van Agt, the ambassador of the Netherlands to the USSR.

FURTHER ON POLYAKOV DELEGATION VISITING DENMARK

IZVESTIYA on Departure

PM181009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] On 14 October a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Copenhagen on an official visit at the invitation of the Danish Folketing (Parliament). The delegation is comprised of USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.I. Guryev, I.B. Yermin, A.M. Kunayev, E.Ya. Kupcha, and P.M. Telepnev.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and other officials.

Meets Danish Prime Minister

LD182346 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Copenhagen October 18 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Ivan Polyakov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is staying here at the invitation of the Danish Folketing (Parliament), has met with Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Denmark.

The sides discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Danish relations and also a number of international problems. They noted with satisfaction that relations between the USSR and Denmark are developing fruitfully, in the interests of the two countries and peoples. The sides expressed mutual striving for a further extension of Soviet-Danish ties in various fields.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR RECEIVES TOLKUNOV DELEGATION

LD181336 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna October 18 TASS -- Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of the Austrian Republic received a visiting delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Greeting the Soviet guests, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger expressed the conviction that their visit will help to further strengthen contacts between the parliamentarians of the two countries. Such contacts are especially important now, in a period of tension in international relations.

The Austrian federal president spoke highly of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states. He pointed out the USSR's big contribution to restoring a free and independent Austria. The years that have passed since the signing of a state treaty have been marked by fruitful Austrian-Soviet cooperation based on mutual trust. Austria is resolved to continue this policy, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger stressed. During the conversation that took place satisfaction was stressed with the successful development of relations between the USSR and Austria.

The delegation was received by Austria's Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. After pointing out that next year will be 40 years since his country's liberation, he emphasized the decisive role played in that by the Soviet Union. Speaking about Soviet-Austrian relations, the Austrian federal chancellor said that they are developing actively in all fields.

The members of the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the granite monument to the Soviet soldier-liberator in downtown Vienna, which honors the immortal feat of those who in the spring of 1945 brought freedom to the Austrian people.

MORE ON ACCORD WITH ITALIAN INDUSTRIALISTS

LD181102 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- We are satisfied with the visit to Moscow and believe it will bring good results. This was stated at a press conference today in Moscow by President of the General Confederation of Italian Industry (Confindustria) Luigi Luccini. Meetings and conversations that we had with representatives of Soviet ministries, departments and foreign trade organizations, pointed to broad possibilities for further development of Italian-Soviet trade and economic links.

Full understanding of Italian firms' striving to broaden trade relations on a stable and balanced foundation was expressed on the Soviet side in the course of the negotiations that were held in an atmosphere of hospitality and good will, he said.

Italian firms show profound interest in the development of business links with the Soviet Union. The Soviet programme of broad modernisation of industrial enterprises opens up for them broad vistas.

The agreements which were recently signed on an intergovernmental level will enable Italy, which now holds third place in trade with the Soviet Union amid Western countries, to invigorate trade and economic cooperation with the USSR.

In the four days of the stay in Moscow the members of the Italian delegation had more than 200 meetings, among them with top officials of the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, a number of Soviet ministries and foreign trade organizations, which enabled them to know better Soviet market requirements.

CIA USED AGCA TO ACCUSE EAST OF TERRORISM

LD091926 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- Summing up today the results of the investigation into the secret complicity of the CIA in two plots against the popes of Rome, it is worth recalling that both crimes should not actually be regarded as something extraordinary or unheard-of. Major political assassinations which are a component part of global CIA operations were standarized in the way it is usually done in America as far back as when the late Allen Dulles was CIA director, the special correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Iona Andronov writes. In its issue of October 10 the newspaper carries the end of his article entitled "Poison, Bullets and Slander: The Story of the Triple Conspiracy" which deals with the investigation into the attempt on the life of the pope of Rome committed by the Turkish terrorist Agca.

The three-year-long investigation revealed more than a half of the secret chain of agents who patronized Agca and who passed on to him the order to hit at the target indicated before. In connection with Agca a novel trick was used which was carelessly revealed by the author of his life story, CIA officer Paul Henzi. He wrote that at first Agca had probably been recruited "under a false flag". This means in the CIA slang that the recruiter lied to him saying that he would work not for, say, Mr. Henzi, but for someone from Tehran, Sofia or Moscow. The mercenary deceived in this way is fooled to the last moment, which is done considering a possibility of his arrest.

Writing about all the details of the Rome conspiracy, I. Andronov stresses that it is an open secret today why the CIA veteran Henzi moved Agca like a pawn from the initial Tehran version of the conspiracy to the Sofia version. Since 1981 the White House had been frantically searching for a weighty argument for accusing socialist countries of an alleged instigation of terrorists in the capitalist West, he writes. After the terroristic act was prepared, the Pole heading the Catholic Church was especially chosen as a target. The thing is that the White House encouraged in 1981 the instigators of unrest in Poland, and especially Catholics. After the attack on the pope, the former Turkish Minister of the Interior Hassan Gunes who investigated the previous crimes of Agca said: "In my opinion, the purpose of these intrigues in the West is to provoke an uprising in Poland and to cut it off from the Warsaw Pact".

I. Andronov writes in conclusion that none of the conspirators are willing to give interviews to newspapermen which is quite understandable. They fear not only the exposure of their previous crimes. They continue to commit crimes today and to plan them for tomorrow. The CIA conspiracy is not over. It is going on.

CPSU GREETS SWISS LABOR PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

PM181306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Swiss Labor Party [PDA] Central Committee

Dear Comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates the fraternal PDA in connection with the 40th anniversary of its foundation.

True to the great internationalist ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, Soviet Communists approach with a feeling of solidarity the struggle of Swiss Communists for the interests of the Swiss working class and working people and for more active participation by your traditionally neutral country in the resolution of questions linked with the maintenance and strengthening of peace and security on the Continent of Europe and the world as a whole.

People in the Soviet Union highly assess the PDA's contribution to the cause of strengthening the long-standing friendship linking our two parties on the basis of the generally recognized principles of the international communist movement. This friendship has its roots back in the time when the Russian Bolsheviks exiled in Switzerland, to use V.I. Lenin's expression, "worked hand in hand, like people of like mind," with Swiss socialist internationalists.

We wish the PDA new successes in its activity, in strengthening its party ranks on a class and internationalist basis, and in the untiring struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism.

May the friendship between the CPSU and the PDA grow stronger!

CPSU Central Committee

FRG, ROMANIA UNABLE TO AGREE ON COMMUNIQUE

LD182215 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn October 18 TASS -- The visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania to the FRG is over. Reporting that the visit has been completed, West German television points out that the sides proved unable to agree on a joint communique on the results of the visit because differences over some questions manifested themselves.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON ROMANOV-KOIVISTO TALKS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 October carries in its Morning Edition on page 4 a TASS report under the headline "Visit of Soviet Delegation." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, on page G 1 under the subheading "Koivisto, Romanov Meet" and has been found to be identical except for the following variation:

Between the first and second paragraphs on page G 2, IZVESTIYA adds the following paragraph:

Taking part in the conversation were: members of the Soviet delegation G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; and on the Finnish side. A. Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR; J. Kallela, director of the president's office; and Ambassador J. Vennamo.

SOVIET-SYRIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

PRAVDA Version

PM190931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Soviet-Syrian Joint Communique"]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, was in the Soviet Union 15-18 October 1984 on a friendly working visit as head of a party and government delegation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

Talks were held between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party, with the participation of: on the Soviet side -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; on the Syrian side -- 'A.H. Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic; M. Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; A. Diyab, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and head of the National Security Bureau; D. Ni'mah, member of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front; K. Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs; S. Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade; and F. al-Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs.

Present at the talks were: on the Soviet side -- A.M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.M. Zamyatin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to Syria; and V.P. Polyakov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department; on the Syrian side -- M.'A. al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR; and J. al-Kafri, chief of a Syrian Foreign Ministry department.

In the course of talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, a detailed, fruitful exchange of opinions took place concerning the further development of Soviet-Syrian relations, the situation in the Near East, and other international problems of mutual interest.

The Soviet and Syrian sides expressed profound satisfaction with the unchanging development of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation over many years, relations that were still further consolidated and strengthened with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. This treaty is a firm basis for all-around cooperation between the two countries and makes an important contribution to the opposition to the aggressive plans of imperialism and Zionism.

Both sides expressed their conviction of the usefulness and importance of personal meetings between the two countries' leaders, in the course of which the general line of development of Soviet-Syrian relations is determined.

Readiness was expressed to continue developing Soviet-Syrian political contacts at various levels. The sides noted that the links between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party play an important role in the general complex of Soviet-Syrian relations, and declared their desire to further expand these links.

The sides gave a high assessment of the level of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries and noted its stable, mutually advantageous nature. The Syrian side noted the USSR's important contribution to the development of power and electrification, the oil industry, transport, irrigation, and other sectors of Syria's national economy, as well as to the training of Syrian national cadres. The sides came out in favor of further improving the efficiency and quality of economic cooperation between them.

In the course of the talks, questions of the Soviet Union's granting further assistance to Syria in strengthening its defense capability were discussed, and corresponding decisions adopted. The sides reaffirmed their readiness to continue cooperation in this sphere.

During the talks, primary attention was devoted to the Near East situation. The sides reaffirmed their resolute condemnation of the Camp David accords and the policy of separate deals in general, and all the attempts being made to activate that policy.

The sides reaffirmed their determination to continue their joint efforts to achieve an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East on the basis of the complete, unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including east Jerusalem, and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palesinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination, the creation of their own independent state, and to return to their homes in accordance with UN decisions.

The Syrian side expressed its support for the latest Soviet proposals on a Near East settlement and on convening an international conference to that end under UN auspices.

There was an in-depth exchange of opinions on questions concerning the state of affairs in the Palestinian resistance movement, proceeding on the basis of the importance of the Palestinian factor in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union and Syria are convinced of the need to preserve the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and ensure the speediest surmounting of disagreements within the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, on a progressive, patriotic, and anti-imperialist basis.

The sides noted that the United States and Israel, acting in accordance with their strategic alliance agreement, are stepping up their aggressive offensive against the Arab states. They noted that the further consolidation and development of Soviet-Syrian relations is not only advantageous to the two countries, but has a positive effect on the Arabs' positions in the cause of rebuffing hegemonist, imperialist, and Zionist plans in the region.

The sides also noted that the course of the United States and Israel toward separate deals and the expansion of such deals, and toward splitting the Arab countries, as well as the growth in the American military presence in the region on the pretext of the existence of U.S. "vital interests" there, pursue the goal of imposing their own domination on the region's countries and striking a blow against progressive national regimes and the Arab national liberation movement.

The Soviet Union and Syria are united in the view that the Arab peoples' vital interests require rallying the ranks of the anti-imperialist, patriotic forces of Arab countries with the aim of waging a successful Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The sides resolutely condemned the efforts being made by the United States and its partners to build up their military presence in the regions of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea with a view to extending their interference in the affairs of the states located there. They consider it necessary to act on limiting the naval activity of foreign states in those regions and preventing the creation of foreign military bases, the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of the use of force, and interference in the internal affairs of the states of the region.

It was also emphasized that the Soviet Union and Syria support the efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The sides resolutely condemned the terrorist actions, provocations, and pressure to which the United States and Israel are resorting regarding Lebanon, and demanded the implementation of the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the implementation of Security Council resolutions on this matter. The sides reaffirmed that the settlement of Lebanon's problems is possible only on the basis of preserving that country's unity and territorial integrity, independence, and sovereingty. The sides also condemned the United States' use of the "veto" against the draft resolution condemning Israel's actions in southern Lebanon.

It was reaffirmed that the Lebanese Government's annulment of the agreement imposed on it by the United States and Israel 17 May 1983 is a major achievement for Lebanon, Syria, and all Arab peoples.

The sides declared their support for Lebanon's Government of National Unity and its desire to attain national consensus and ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor's troops from Lebanese soil.

The Soviet Union highly appraised Syria's principled position in Near Eastern affairs, its effective contribution to countering the U.S.-Israeli attempts to force the Arab peoples into accepting oppressive settlement conditions and taking the path of separate deals, and its struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist diktat.

The Syrian side expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, loyal and reliable friend of Syria and all Arabs, for its invariable support for the Arab people's just struggle, and for its assistance in strengthening Syria's defense capability in the face of Israeli aggression and imperialist threats.

A broad coincidence of the sides' positions was noted during the exchange of opinions on international questions.

They expressed profound alarm in connection with the acute deterioration of the international situation, responsibility for which rests with the United States. The U.S. Administration's continuation of its course of creating an atmosphere of military hysteria and stepping up the arms race with the aim of imposing its will on the world from a position of strength is completely contrary to the peoples' fundamental interests and increases the threat of a nuclear war being unleashed. Under these circumstances, all peace-loving forces are faced with an enormously important task: to oppose the imperialist aspirations with the utmost determination and to do everything for the sake of strengthening peace.

The sides noted with concern that the situation in Europe has sharply deteriorated recently. They consider that, with the start of deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles by the United States in a number of West European states, the arms race entered a new and dangerous stage that increases international tension and the threat of nuclear war.

The sides resolutely advocated the cessation of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the liquidation of those already deployed, considering that the significance of this deployment goes beyond the framework of the European Continent and may have a pernicious effect on peace and security in the Mediterranean, the Near East, and the world as a whole.

The sides called on all peace-loving states, large and small, to do everything possible for the sake of ending the arms race and preventing nuclear war.

The Syrian side reaffirmed its support for the Soviet Union's efforts and its lofty appraisal of the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at attending these goals.

This also applies to the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for examination at the 39th UN General Assembly session on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind, and on the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other sovereign states.

The sides pointed to the need to further strengthen the alliance between the forces of world socialism and the national liberation movement in the struggle for international peace and security, for the sake of the peoples' freedom and independence and the liberation of their territories from foreign occupation, and against neocolonialism and racism. The sides declared their desire to develop and consolidate the solidarity of the natural allies in this struggle: the socialist community countries, the nonaligned states, the developing states, and all progressive forces. The sides noted the great role of the Nonaligned Movement in present-day international politics.

The sides reaffirmed the need for further international efforts to establish a new world economic order on the basis of justice and equal rights in economic relations and expressed support for the efforts by developing states aimed at their economic liberation, the exercise of total sovereignty over their natural resources, and the utilization of those resources for the sake of their peoples' progress and prosperity.

The sides reaffirmed the importance of implementing the principles and provisions of the CSCE Final Act, including the principles and provisions concerning the Mediterranean and envisaging the interconnection of security in the European Continent and security in the Mediterranean. The implementation of these principles and provisions should be furthered by the Stockholm conference of representatives of the states which participated in the CSCE.

The sides expressed solidarity and support for the struggle to liquidate colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism in the African Continent and declared the need for an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia, the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, the speediest implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibia, and the handing over of power in that country to the true representative of its people, the South West African People's Organization.

The sides again declared their resolve to continue working to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in the interests of preserving and strengthening international peace and encouraging international cooperation on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter.

The Soviet and Syrian sides expressed their profound satisfaction with the results of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit and perceived them as an important contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Syrian peoples and expanding Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

President Hafiz al-Asad expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union's leadership and people for the ardent reception and warm hospitality accorded to him and those accompanying him during the visit. He extended to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an invitation to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Damascus Television Version

JN182006 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Oct 84

["Text" of Syrian-Soviet joint statement issued on 18 October in Damascus and Moscow on President Hafiz al-Asad's 15-18 October Moscow visit]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, headed a party and government delegation on a friendly working visit to the USSR 15-18 October. During this visit, talks were held between President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The talks were attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic; General Mustafa Talas, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister and defense minister; Ahmad Diyab, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership and head of the National Security Bureau; Daniel Ni'mah, member of the Progressive National Front's central leadership; Dr Kamal Sharaf, member of the Central Committee and minister of state for planning affairs; Dr Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade; and Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs. The talks were attended on the Soviet side by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and Sergey Akhromeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The talks were also attended on the Syrian side by Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the USSR; and Jabri al-Kafri, director of the East European desk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They were also attended on the Soviet side by Andrey Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; Georgiy Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Felix Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic; and Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. During these talks, a detailed and fruitful exchange of opinion took place concerning the continued development of Syrian-Soviet relations, the Middle East situation, and other international issues of mutual concern.

During the talks, the Syrian and Soviet sides expressed their great satisfaction with the continuous, fruitful development of the relations of friendship and cooperation that have existed for many years and have been further strengthened and consolidated by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries. During the past 4 years, this treaty has proved that it constitutes a solid base for comprehesive cooperation between the two countries and an important contribution to the confrontation of imperialist and Zionist plans. The two sides expressed their conviction that the personal meetings between the two countries' leaders are important and useful in charting the general course of the development of Syrian-Soviet relations.

A willingness was expressed to continue to develop Syrian-Soviet political contacts on all levels. The two sides pointed out that the ties between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU play an important role in overall Syrian-Soviet relations. They announced that they will try to further expand these ties.

The two sides praised the level of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries. They noted the stablized nature of this cooperation for their mutual benefit. The Syrian side noted the USSR's important contribution toward developing the current generation of energy and electricity, oil production, transportation, irrigation, and various branches of Syria's national economy, as well as toward training national cadres. The two sides voiced support for continuing to improve the quality and efficiency of economic cooperation between them.

During the talks, the two sides discussed the USSR's continuing assistance to Syria to reinforce its defense capabilities. Decisions were made in this regard. The two sides affirmed their willingness to continue to cooperate in this field. During the talks, principal importance was attached to the Middle East situation. The two sides reaffirmed their firm condemnation of the Camp David agreements, of the policy of separate deals, and of all the current attempts aimed at reactivating and reviving them.

The two sides affirmed their determination to continue their joint efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem; and on the establishment of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination, their right to establish their independent state, and their right to return to their homeland in accordance with UN resolutions. The two sides affirmed that such a solution must be attained with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative.

The Syrian side expressed support for the recent Soviet proposals on a Middle East settlement and on convening an international conference under UN auspices for this purpose. The two sides exchanged detailed ideas on the position of the Palestinian resistance movement in view of the importance of the Palestinian issue in the struggle to achieve a just, permanent peace in the Middle East. Syria and the USSR believe in preserving the Palestinian resistance movement and in overcoming differences within the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative, on the basis of a nationalist, progressive course hostile to imperialism.

While reviewing the Middle East situaiton, the two sides indicated that the United States and Israel, working in accordance with their strategic alliance agreement, are intensifying their aggressive attacks against Arab countries. The two sides noted that further improving and strengthening Syrian-Soviet relations will not only reflect positively on relations between Syria and the USSR, but also on overall Arab position on confronting imperialist-Zionist hegemonistic designs in the region.

The two sides noted the course of the United States and Israel in supporting separate deals, attempting to expand and entrench these deals, dividing the Arab countries, and increasing U.S. military presence in the region on the pretext that the region is within the area of U.S. vital interests. This presence is aimed at imposing U.S. domination over the region and at striking at the nationalist, progressive regimes and the Arab liberation movement. The two sides agreed that the Arab nation's vital interest makes it necessary to unite the progressive, nationalist forces in the Arab countries that are hostile to imperialism, to make the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism succeed and to establish just, permanent peace in the Middle East.

The two sides strongly denounced the efforts made by the United States and its partners to increase their military presence in both the Arab Gulf and the Red Sea to expand their intervention in the domestic affairs of countries located in these two areas. The two sides believe that it is essential to restrict foreign countries' naval activities in these two areas, and prevent establishment of foreign military bases and deployment of nuclear weapons from taking place. They stressed the need to prohibit threats to use force and interference in the domestic affairs of the countries in these two areas. They affirmed that both Syria and the USSR support efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a peaceful area.

The two sides denounced terrorist practices, provocations, and pressures made against Lebanon by the United States and Israel. They called for an immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and for the implemention of the UN Security Council resolutions in this regard. They affirmed that Lebanon's problems can only be solved on the basis of preserving Lebanon's unity, territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty. They also denounced the U.S. veto against the resolution that demanded the condemnation of Israeli practices in southern Lebanon. They emphasized that the Lebanese Government's abrogation of the 17 May agreement, imposed on Lebanon by both the United States and Israel, is a big achievement for the Lebanese and Syrian people as well as for the Arab nation. They voiced support for the [Lebanese] national unity government's efforts to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon and oust the Israeli aggressor's forces from Lebanese territories.

The USSR highly valued Syria's firm stand on the Middle East problems and its effective confrontation of U.S.-Israeli attempts aimed at forcing the Arab people to accept unjust conditions for a settlement through unilateral deals. It also valued Syria's struggle against Israeli aggression and hegemony.

The Syrian side expressed high appreciation of and great thanks to the USSR, which has proven to be the loyal friend of both Syria and the Arabs, for its continuous support of the Arabs' just struggle and for its strengthening of Syria's defense capability to confront Israeli aggression and U.S. threats.

While exchanging views on international issues, the two sides noted a broad coincidence [tatabuqan was'an] of stands on them. They expressed anxiety over the continuing deterioration on the international situation because of U.S. practices. They explained that continuing U.S. practices concerning the reactivation of the arms race, the escalation of war hysteria, and the dictation of its will to the world from a point of strength, contradict the people's vital interests and increase the risk of the conflagration of a nuclear war. In such circumstances, the peace-loving forces face a significant issue -- to strongly oppose imperialist ambitions and to strengthen peace.

The two sides noticed that the situation in Europe has greatly deteriorated recently. Thus, since U.S. deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries, they believe this means the arms race has begun a new and grave phase that contributes to aggravating international tension and increasing the risk of a world nuclear war. Since the two sides believe that this question goes beyond Europe and may have a harmful effect on the peace and security of both the Mediterranean zone and the entire Middle East, they firmly support halting the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and removing those missiles that have already been deployed in Europe.

The two sides urged peace-loving countries, both small and great, to do their utmost to halt the arms race and avoid the threat of a nuclear war. The Syrian side affirmed its support for the USSR's efforts; and its high regard for the USSR's proposals aimed at achieving those objectives, including the proposals which the USSR submitted during the 39th UN General Assembly session on the use of space for the benefit of humanity and proposals on the inadmissibility of any country exercising institutionalized terrorism aimed at destroying the political and social system in other sovereign countries.

The two sides noted the importance of continuing to deepen the alliance between international socialist forces and national liberation movements in the struggle for world peace and security, for the freedom and independence of nations, and for liberating their terrorists from foreign occupation, and in the struggle against neocolonialism and racist oppression. The two sides declared their eagerness to promote and broaden solidarity between natural allies in this struggle -- the socialist bloc countries, the nonaligned and developing countries, and all progressive forces.

The two sides noted the major role of the Nonaligned Movement in current international policy. The two sides stressed the need for continuing international efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic system on the basis of economic justice and equal relations. The two sides expressed support for developing countries' efforts to achieve economic independence, exercise complete sovereignty over their natural resources, and use these resources for the progress and prosperity of their peoples.

The two sides noted the importance of implementing the principles and provisions of the CSCE's final document, including those pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea. These provisions stipulate the strong link between the security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean Sea region. The meeting in Stockholm of representatives of member countries to the conference of confidence, security, and cooperation measures should help to achieve these principles and provisions.

The two sides expressed their support for and solidarity with the struggle to eliminate colonialism, neocolonialism, and racial discrimination in Africa. The two sides stressed the need for an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia, for the withdrawal of South African forces from Namibian territory, for the rapid implementation of UN resolution on Namibia, and for handing over the government in the country to SWAPO, the true representative of the people.

The two sides reiterated their determination to continue their efforts toward increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations, to safeguard world peace, entrench the security of nations, and encourage international cooperation on the basis of strict adherence to the UN Charter.

The Syrian and Soviet sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit. They regard this visit as another important contribution toward reinforcing friendship and understanding between the Syrian and Soviet peoples and toward expanding Syrian-Soviet cooperation. President Hafiz al-Asad thanked the USSR leaders and people, for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and the delegation accompanying him during this visit. He invited Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

Gromyko Greets 'Aziz

LD182143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Fron the Vremya newscast]

[Text] 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minsiter of Iraq, arrived in Moscow today on a working visit. At the airport he was met by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Al-Faysal, the Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Gromyko, 'Aziz Hold Talks

LD190747 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Talks between the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq Tariq 'Aziz started in the Kremlin today.

Tariq 'Aziz arrived in the Soviet capital Thursday for a working visit.

NO CHANGES IN ISRAELI FOREIGN POLICY SEEN

PM181321 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by A. Zlatorunskiy: "Strategy of Aggression"]

[Text] On the eve of the opening of the 39th UN General Assembly (UNGA) session, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar stated that he would seek the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied south Lebanon. The visit paid to the land of the cedars by Assistant UN Secretary General Brian Urquhart was for the same purpose.

The question of the liberation of south Lebanon is not a new one. It has its own history and has frequently been examined at various international forums. However, there are many reasons why precisely now it has been posed in such acute terms. One reason is the advent of the new "government of national unity" to power in Israel.

During the election struggle for seats in the Knesset, Israel's political parties and groupings speculated widely on the Lebanese problems. During the fierce struggle for Knesset seats against the Likud bloc, the Labor Party tried to use this problem for its own ends. Its leader, Shim'on Peres, now prime minister of Israel's "government of national unity," hinted constantly in his election speeches that if his party came to power the question of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from south Lebanon would be resolved positively.

Many Western mass media started to bristle with commentaries on the subject of "Here comes the boss; he'll sort us out." Attempts were made to persuade the Arabs that the Israeli cabinet change opened up opportunities for resolving many important problems, including the withdrawal of the occupying troops from south Lebanon. They were told it was not worth breaking a lance and demanding the Israeli troops' immediate and unconditional withdrawal; everything would work out.

In this connection, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN wrote that the Israeli coalition government was formed on an anti-Arab platform. "Tel Aviv," it stressed, "is using the Lebanese card to continue its aggression and expansionist policy." It very soon became clear that that was just how matters stood. Israel's newly appointed defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, one of the main protagonists in the organization of the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries in 1967, immediately set off for south Lebanon. There he had a number of conferences with top-ranking officers. There was no discussion of the deadlines for withdrawing the occupiers' troops from this part of Lebanon during these conferences, but "measures to strengthen Israel's security" were planned. On a "private" visit to the Hague, Israeli President H. Herzog frankly stated that "Tel Aviv has not yet made a decision concerning the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon" and that withdrawal could take place when "the necessary conditions are ripe for it."

These statements are backed by specific actions. Military equipment is constantly being dispatched to the occupied regions of Lebanon and work is carried out to create new positions. According to the newspaper AL-SAFIR, for instance, in the past few days alone, Israel has moved several dozen 155-mm guns and dozens of tanks and armored transport vehicles into the Al-Biqa' valley. The troops are constantly inspected by defense ministry representatives. "Israel," Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Council of Shi'ites, has stated, "is trying to turn the captured regions of Lebanon into a bridgehead for new acts of aggression against the Arab countries."

What, in this situation, is the stance of the United States, which has assured the Arabs that with the advent to power of the new Israeli government, much may change in Tel Aviv's Near East policy? The strategic alliance between the two countries is now closer than ever. That is borne out by the results of Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres' recent visit to the United States.

Washington's position on the Lebanese problem is known to all. It was recently demonstrated again to the whole world at the UN Security Council, which discussed Lebanon's complaint of atrocities by the Israeli occupiers on Lebanese land and cited instances of genocide against the local population, the destruction of orchards and crops, draining off of water, and the destruction of houses. Nonetheless, the United States has again come to the defense of the occupiers, used the right of veto, and thwarted the adoption of a resolution denouncing the military atrocities and the tyranny of the occupying authorities. The Arabs' anger over this knew no bounds. Even the newspaper AL-RIYAD, published in Saudi Arabia, which usually refrains from direct criticism of Washington's policy, stated: "This is a shameful stance on the part of a great power prepared to do everything for the Israelis."

It should be noted that this "shameful position" is constantly being confirmed. That is borne out by the speech delivered at the UN General Assembly session by U.S. President Reagan, who stated that Washington's Near East policy would remain the same and it would insist on the implementation of its plans. That means that the U.S. Near East course will continue to be graphically expressed as anti-Arab, pro-Israeli. That is borne out by the latest "shuttle operation" by Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, who has visited Libya, Syria, Jerusalem, Egypt, and Jordan, and by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's tour.

Everything stated above gives grounds for asserting that neither the United States nor Israel is even considering the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Lebanese territory, as demanded not only by the Arab states, but also by the well-known resolutions adopted by the world community. The crux of the matter is that Washington and Tel Aviv are displaying an overt interest, whatever words they use to try to disguise it, in preserving the occupying regime in south Lebanon. Of course, the point here is not the "security" of Israeli borders.

The point is the desire by any means to retain a bridgehead aimed against the other Arab states, primarily Syria, and to use it to carry out new military adventures, exert constant pressure, and conduct constant blackmail. There is another important detail here also.

It is obvious that the process of the normalization of the situation in Lebanon is making headway, albeit slowly and with difficulty. An active part is being played by Syria and several other Arab countries. The withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon would undoubtedly facilitate the solution of this problem and the process of restoring peace and national unity would proceed far more rapidly. In other words, the whole world would see for itself not only the total failure of the U.S. -Israeli adventure in Lebanon but also that one of the essential conditions for establishing peace in the Near East as a whole is the unconditional and full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 -- the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and East Jerusalem. The viewpoint upheld by the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries, the Arab states, and all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces would be reaffirmed. The viewpoint set forth in the UN resolutions, the Soviet proposals on a Near East settlement, and the Fes declaration of the Arab countries' heads of state and government. However, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko said recently in his speech during the dinner in honor of Yemen Arab Republic President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, "having arbitarily included the Near East in the sphere of its 'vital interests,' the United States is seeking in fact just one thing -- the establishment of its rule there, that is, the same old colonialism, albeit in an updated form."

TASS CITES BATTLE REPORTS FROM IRAQ, IRAN

LD191134 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad October 19 TASS -- In the past 24 hours Iraqi troops continued hitting strikes on the enemy in the central section of the front, it is said in the communique of the chief military command of Iraq. Last night an Iranian offensive was beaten off there. The Iranian Army sustained heavy losses. Iran lost more than 900 men killed in one of the sectors of that section as a result of actions of Iraqi helicopters.

The communique reports additional data on losses sustained by the Iranian army in the course of the fighting east of Basrah. According to the communique, 250 Iranian servicemen were killed, about 60 shelters for infantry, tanks and other military equipment were destroyed.

Nicosia October 19 TASS -- The IRNA news agency (Iran) reports that Iranian troops in the central section of the front captured 50 square kilometres of the territory which was controlled by the Iraqi Army. More than 100 Iraqi servicemen were taken prisoners, 20 tanks and ordnance were captured in the course of the fighting, it is said in the communique of Iran.

BRIEFS

JORDANIANS VISIT SOVIET MUSLIMS -- Moscow October 17 TASS -- Ministers for Wakfs and Islamic Affairs of Jordan 'Abd Khalaf al-Dawudiyah heads a delegation that has arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet Moslem organisations. Besides Moscow the guests will visit Leningrad, the country's second-biggest city, and also the Union Republics of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan with a traditionally Moslem population. Members of the delegation will study the development of the economy and culture in the USSR and the life of fellow believers. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 17 Oct 84 LD]

CUBA'S AGUIRRE ATTENDS PEACE COMMITTEES MEETING

FL171936 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Severo Aguirre del Cristo, president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, attended a coordination meeting for committee presidents for peace from socialist countries in Moscow, which was inaugurated today.

Aguirre del Cristo, who is also a member of Cuba's Central Committee and Council of State, is representing Cuba at this meeting, which will last 2 days.

Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, is likely to attend this meeting, which is being held at the offices of the Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES CUBAN INSTITUTE OFFICIAL

LD190656 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship of Peoples. A conversation was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

SCHULTZ TOUR OF L. AMERICAN COUNTRIES VIEWED

PM180905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "What the Secretary of State Was After"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has completed his tour of Latin American countries during which he visited El Salvador, Panama, and Mexico.

Observers consider that this latest trip was chiefly undertaken to frustrate the implementation of the "peace act" drawn up by the Contadora Group, comprising Venezuela, Columbia, Mexico, and Panama, with the aim of settling the dangerously explosive conflict in Central America. "The administration wants peace in Central America on its own terms," is how NBC sums up the results of Shultz' visit.

In addition to political tasks, this trip pursued clear propagandist aims. In the NBC correspondent's words, "Shultz sought to diminish fears" regarding the possibility of American armed aggression in the region. The prestigious Council for Western Hemispheric Affairs stresses that the White House is now "trying to create the impression" of "Reagan striving for peace" in the region so as to remove the present administration from critical Democratic fire during the U.S. election campaign.

However, in reality, the Reagan administration has no intention whatsoever of changing its aggressive political course in Central America. Washington is obstructing the adoption of the Contadora Group's final "peace act" by seeking to remove those clauses from the document that would limit the Pentagon's military activity in the region.

SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION HOLD MEETING

LD170902 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] New York OCTOBER 16 TASS -- A meeting between representatives of the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the Revolutionary Democratic Front and Duarte, the head of the Salvadoran ruling regime, has been held in the town of La Palma in El Salvador. At the end of the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, a communique was read out on its results. As is pointed out in the communique it was agreed to form a mixed commission to discuss all issues to ensure a settlement in the country. The sides have decided to hold a new meeting in the second half of November. An agreement on the venue and the date of the meeting is to be reached additionally.

Reports from El Salvador are broadly commented on in the United States press. The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES writes among other things that the meeting has been a major achievement for guerrillas, who have repeatedly called for holding talks to end the civil war in the country.

Judging by the reaction of the U.S. State Department and statements in the American mass media, the Reagan administration is out to gain political capital on that meeting on the eve of the Presidential elections, trying to present it as almost the result of its own policy in Central America. Meanwhile, it is an open secret what sort of policy the White House pursues in that region and is not going to give it up. As a commentator of the NBC television company stresses, the U.S. Administration still prefers a military settlement in El Salvador to a political one. Many officials believe, the NBC points out, that there can be no real talks or a compromise with the Communists in Central America. On the contrary, in their opinion, the USA will have ultimately to use, this or next year, its military muscle in that region to resolve the problem.

Paris October 16 TASS -- The Salvadoran rulers have been forced at long last to reckon with the real balance of forces, the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes. While fighting against the Army trained by the United States, broadening the sphere of its influence, carrying out an agrarian reform and eliminating illiteracy, the guerrillas have already long ago proposed the authorities to start a dialogue, the newspaper points out. They are winning not only military, but also political victories with the growing support of the population. Yet, L'HUMANITE points out, it took the authorities five years of war and the death of 50 thousand people to give consent to a dialogue.

BRIEFS

NEW CUBAN CONSUL GENERAL -- Ratau -- Edelberto Diaz Alvarez, newly appointed consul general of the Republic of Cuba in Odessa, recently visited Kiev. He was received in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers. The consul general paid visits to G.I. Udovenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and L.O. Kanishchenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and had a conversation with V.P. Osnach, presidium chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a luncheon in honor of the consul general. E. Diaz inspected the exposition of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 memorial complex, and saw the city's monuments. [Text] [Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 4 Oct 84 p 3 AU]

TV SHOWS LEADERS AT GROMYKO AWARD CEREMONY

LD181957 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 18 October in its Vremya newscast carries a video report on Chernenko's presentation of the Order of Lenin to Gromyko. It opens with a long shot of Chernenko beginning his speech, reading from notes in his left hand, his right supported by edge of long green table. He is without glasses.

The line-up, left to right on the screen, is as follows: one unidentified person, Korniyenko, Vatchenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Kapitonov (behind), Aliyev, Zimyanin (behind), Solomentsev, Gorbachev, Ligachev (behind), Chernenko (in front), Tikhonov (behind Chernenko), Gromyko, Romanov, Vorotnikov, Ryzhkov (behind), Kuznetsov, and Chebrikov. The camera switches to a close-up of Gromyko and Romanov for about 6 seconds, then to a half-shot of a group showing left to right Romanov, Vorotnikov, Ryzhkov (behind), Kuznetsov and Chebrikov. It returns to a middle-distance shot of Chernenko.

The next group shot shows left to right Aliyev, Zimyanin (behind), Solomentsev, Gorbachev, Ligachev, Tikhonov. There follow half- and middle-distance shots of the group; then there is the first half-shot of Chernenko flanked by Tikhonov and Gromyko. There are more shots of smaller and larger groups before Chernenko completes his speech to applause. A short man in glasses enters from right of screen and pins the order to Gromyko's lapel. Chernenko shakes Gromyko's hand and they embrace. The camera cuts to the applauding group, and there is a long-distance shot of Gromyko in glasses as he begins his reply speech. A half shot of the group shows left to right Gorbachev, Ligachev, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gromyko, romanov. The camera zooms in to Gromyko with Tikhonov, Chernenko, and Romanov and this shot is held for approximately 15 seconds. There is a further shot of Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, and Romanov together. The camera continues with further middle- and long-distance shots of the group. Finally, they all line up stiffly for the official photograph.

ROUTINE SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO REPORTED

PM191601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its regular meeting discussed Comrade Chernenko's proposals concerning some questions of contemporary cadre policy. As noted during the meeting, the novelty and complexity of tasks being solved in the process of perfecting developed socialism and the raised level of the people's education and culture set heightened requirements toward the cadres and toward their practical and ideological-moral qualities. This conditions the necessity to constantly improve the selection, deployment, and education of cadres on the basis of strict observance of Leninist principles. The party committees are called upon to make persistent efforts to ensure that all sectors of economic and cultural construction are headed by leaders who are politically mature, know their job well, have high moral qualities, enjoy authority among the masses, and are able to successfully implement the party's policy.

We have truly unlimited possibilities to constantly fill up the cadre ranks with new forces from among the best representatives of the working class, collective farm peasantry, intelligentsia, women, and young people. All this must be combined with the use of tested cadres from the older generation, so that young and promising workers can work alongside them, gain experience, and acquire the necessary training. The further perfecting of practical and party-political training of the cadres, and the creation of an active cadre reserve are of great importance. The party ascribes a particular role to the proper control over the cadres' work, since the absence of such control -- as experience shows -- is the cause for shortcomings, mistakes, and sometimes for various abuses.

In light of these tasks, the Politburo has proposed to the central committees of communist parties of union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party to work out and implement concrete measures directed at the increase in the standard of all the work with cadres and the improvement in their selection, placing, and education. The corresponding organizations have been instructed to work out a complex of measures to activate the existing system of additional training and raising of the qualifications of leading cadres, taking into account the present needs of the management of the national economy and social and cultural construction.

The Politburo meeting examined and approved the results of the talks held between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

These talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, were fresh confirmation of the successful development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Syria, the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and of their solidarity in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, and for the preservation and consolidation of peace. The Politburo stressed that the Soviet Union would continue to render all-around support to the just cause of Syria and other Arab peoples, to the strengthening of their cohesion, and to opposing attempts by the United States and Israel to foist separate deals on the Arabs and to block ways to the achievement of genuine peace in the Near East.

A report by Comrade Romanov on the participation of a Soviet delegation in festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement between the USSR and Finland and the founding of the Finland-Soviet Union Society was heard and approved. It was noted that in the 4 decades since the war, friendship, mutual trust, and good-neighborliness had become firmly established in relations between the two countries. The continuation of this time-tested course responds to the interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples and is an important factor for the consolidation of peace and stability in northern Europe and for security and cooperation on the European Continent.

The Politburo approved a report by Comrade Ponomarev on the results of the work of the CPSU delegation that visited the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria at the invitation of the National Liberation Front Party. In this context, the unvarying nature of our line towards the further strengthening of friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and towards the development of ties between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front Party, was stressed.

The Politburo meeting examined and adopted decisions on a number of other questions relating to the internal and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

UNORTHODOX VIEWS EMERGE AT PARTY IDEOLOGY SEMINAR

NC181254 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, Oct 18 (AFP) -- Yasir 'Arafat is "politically dead" and Mrs. Ceausescu is virtually boss of Romania were among the unorthodox views expressed at a party ideological seminar in Moscow which also denounced North Korea's "personality cult" of President Kim Il-Song.

An account of the three-day seminar for Communist Party cadres, received by AFP, illustrated the gap which sometimes separates the official views from the genuine analyses of Soviet diplomats.

One of the speakers, Y. Molchanov, head of the international department of the theoretical monthly KOMMUNIST, conceded that "The United States' aggression on Grenada, which caused only 19 American deaths, gave Reagan immense popularity". Such an opinion would be found nowhere in the official press. For PRAVDA, the Communist Party daily, the U.S. intervention remains "an act of state terrorism" which reflects the "cut-throat policy" of the U.S. Government.

President Ronald Reagan's good chances of reelection were due, according to Mr Molchanov, to the revival of the U.S. economy: Unemployment which affected 12 percent of the population of working age in 1980 had gone down to seven percent, he noted. Again, there is an evident contradiction with the official analysis which regularly proclaims that the number of U.S. jobless is on the increase.

Mr Molchanov's opinion of Mr 'Arafat also contrasted strikingly with the present Soviet official attitude towards the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko recently met Mr 'Arafat in Berlin and unofficial Arab reports in Moscow say the PLO leader may shortly visit the Soviet Union.

Mr Molchanov's analysis also provided interesting indications about how the Kremlin sees the future of East-West arms talks. Outlining Kremlin options for discussion, Mr Molchanov listed in that order: non-militarisation of space, a ban on chemical weapons, creation of denuclearised zones and non-recourse to force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The list appeared to confirm that resuming the Geneva talks on nuclear disarmament, which Moscow broke off at the end of last year, is not a priority objective for the time being.

In another of the seven "lessons" on foreign and domestic policy which made up the seminar, P. Petrenko, of the Central Committee's Institute of Marxist-Leninism, insisted that it was the job of the Soviet Union to "keep Romania in Comecon and the Warsaw Pact". Mr Petrenko said Bucharest was "playing a double political game" and was "flirting with the United States and NATO". He said President Nicolae Ceausescu's wife Elena had become "the number two, if not the number one, personality of the party and of the state".

He went on to criticise China which he said was planning to grant "concessions to foreign capital, American first and foremost," on its territory which would lead to the creation of "fourteen new Hong Kongs".

Going on to North Korea, Mr Petrenko denounced what he called "the personality cult of Kim Il-song". He also criticised that country's "reemphasis on nationalist ideology" and its "pro-Peking orientation". The criticism came only four months after a long official visit here by President Kim Il-song during which both sides proclaimed that relations were excellent.

Interesting and hitherto unpublicised facts about Soviet problems emerged during the seminar. It was revealed that 50 million workers -- more than half of the country's workforce -- were engaged in unskilled labour, and one in five engineers were employed in different work. One speaker said the dearth of qualified specialists was such that the authorities had been forced to entirely scrap some automated production lines.

GRISHIN SPEECH AT KISHINEV ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PM190853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Brother-Peoples' Friendship Is Growing Stronger"]

[Excerpt] Kishinev, 13 Oct -- Soviet Moldavia is enjoying a major festival. The thrice-decorated Moldavian SSR and its Communist Party are 60 years old. At this time of celebration the Moldavian people are very clearly aware that all their achievements have been made possible by the victory of Great October and by the proven leadership of the Leninist party of Communists.

Today Kishinev saw a gala session of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet, marking the important date.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, was warmly greeted by the meeting participants. He cordially congratulated the Moldavian people and their militant vanguard -- the republic party organisation -- on the glorious jubilee.

On this joyous day, the speaker said, it is with tremendous satisfaction that I carry out the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He has asked me to convey to you and, through you, to the Communists and all working people in the republic his cordial congratulations and best wishes. Konstantin Ustinovich made a big personal contribution to the formation and development of the Moldavian SSR and to the work of the republic's party organization, to which he was assigned by a decision of the CPSU Central Committee in 1948. He was for many years head of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

They were difficult, hard postwar years for the republic. Along with the considerable serious efforts to restore and develop the national economy, properly organized, vigorous ideological and political education work was of tremendous significance for the formation of the new Soviet Moldavia, and it was carried out in many areas. It was necessary to develop people's education and national culture, organize mass agitation and cultural enlightenment work, train national cadres, and combat the vestiges of bourgeois and petit bourgeois views. Comrade K.U. Chernenko was always in the midst of events, the forefront of the work, devoting all his strength to it, and by his personal example, impassioned Bolshevist words, and outstanding talent as an organizer, he spurred Communists on to perform great deeds.

Konstantin Ustinovich was repeatedly elected USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Soviet Moldavia. He is still in constant contact with the republic's Communists and working people. In the top posts of our party and state Comrade K.U. Chernenko is now directing the efforts to strengthen the Soviet Union's economic and defense might, develop society's spiritual life, and improve the people's wellbeing. He has made an invaluable contribution to the struggle for security and for the preservation of peace. He is doing a great deal of work to unite the international communist and workers movement and strengthen the cause of socialism and communism.

As a leader of the Leninist type, Comrade K.U. Chernenko is directing the work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium wisely.

He is distinguished by his party principledness, the scientific nature and soundness of his decisions, his immense diligence and creative approach to the job, his exactingness combined with an attentive and sensitive attitude toward people and work comrades, and his personal modesty.

In a conversation Konstantin Ustinovich recalled with great warmth both his work in Moldavia and its remarkable working people. He expressed confidence that the workers and kolkhoz members, scientific and culture figures, veterans, and young people of the republic will continue to work fruitfully on the implementation of all the party's plans.

Together with the rest of the Soviet people, V.V. Grishin continued, Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow City Soviet and the working people of our motherland's capital, Moscow, send you sincere congratulations on the jubilee and wishes for further creative success.

Soviet Moldavia is greeting its glorious 60th anniversary in its prime. The accomplishments of its working people are a striking, convincing confirmation of the advantages of the socialist system and the triumph of the CPSU's wise Leninist nationalities policy. They are the result of the selfless labor of the republic's workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia, and of the selfless fraternal assistance of the great Russian people and all the peoples of our socialist motherland.

Moldavia's successes, as the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers greetings stress, are inseparably bound up with the activity of the republic's party organization. With more than 180,000 of the people's best representatives in its ranks, the republic's Communist Party is the political leader and organizer of the masses and is educating working people in the spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

V.V. Grishin stressed that Muscovites and the working people of the Moldavian SSR and all the fraternal republics are linked by indestructible friendship and mutual assistance. Multifaceted production, scientific, and cultural ties are developing on a wide scale. The social and political atmosphere in which our people are living and working is characterized, in particular, by a collective creative quest for solutions to urgent questions, a businesslike approach, and exactingness. This kind of atmosphere is aiding the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The jubilee celebrations in Moldavia are taking place at a time when our party is entering the period of preparations for its 27th congress. It is channeling all the people's creative forces into accelerating economic development and implementing the 5-year-plan targets. The party's main aim has been and remains the steady improvement of working people's living conditions, the improvement of the people's well-being, and the safeguarding of the motherland's security.

The party's course toward the mobilization of all reserves and capabilities and the improvement of all aspects of Soviet society's life in accordance with the high demands of developed socialism enjoy our people's undivided support. Beneficial changes are taking place in all spheres, both delighting Soviet people and inspiring them to new labor accomplishments.

The results of industrial work this year show a rise in production and increased economic efficiency. Rural working people are facing a serious test in the struggle for high results in this difficult agricultural year. The work of all types of transport is improving. Capital construction is being carried out on a vast scale. All spheres of consumer services are expanding, and there have been major successes in scientific and cultural development. Everywhere Soviet people are increasing their efforts to completely fulfill the targets for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole and to create fine prerequisites for highly productive labor in the future.

The party regards the successful implementation of its economic strategy as inconceivable without the development of the working people's social activeness and constant reliance on their conscientiousness, without the resolute improvement of all ideological work. The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum were further developed in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's very important and meaningful speech at the USSR Writers' Union Board jubilee plenum.

Talking about the tremendous importance of the CPSU's leading and directing role in the life of Soviet society, the speaker pointed out that working people naturally associate the prospects of the country's further development and the solution of topical economic and social development problems with the party, with its scientific policy proven in practice.

The profound awareness of this lofty responsibility determines all the extensive and purposeful work of the party and its Central Committee. The party is now highlighting the task of the mastery of the Lenist style of leadership by cadres and party organizations everywhere. The Moldavian party organization too is doing a great deal in this respect.

Under modern conditions the effectiveness of leadership and all work is directly dependent upon enhancing the monitoring and verification of execution. This was most cogently demonstrated at the recent All-Union Conference of People's Controllers. The brilliant, profound speech to the conference by Comrade K.U. Chernanko constitutes a program for further improving monitoring, for the active participation in it of the broad masses of the working people, for strengthening order and discipline, and for waging an effective struggle against all kinds of negative phenomena.

Noting the considerable contribution which the capital's working people are making to the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions and the 5-year-plan targets, the first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom emphasized that the city party organization's consistent and unrelenting political and organizational work and the Muscovites' own labor efforts are ensuring the dynamic and steady development of all sectors of the capital's national economy.

Moscow rightly belongs to all the Soviet republics and to all citizens of our socialist power. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko observed, our capital has always served as a good example to the whole country, providing models of a high level of organization, selflessness, and creative labor. The Communists and working people of Moscow are very mindful of their great responsibility for ensuring that the capital of the USSR should always meet the great demands made on it and for ensuring that all Soviet people may be justly proud of it. They are unsparing in their effort to justify the great trust placed in them by the party and the recognition accorded them by the Soviet people.

V.V. Grishin then dwelt on topical questions of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and Soviet state. He stressed that the dangerous situation prevailing in the world, a situation for which imperialism is to blame, makes special demands on all Soviet people: They must work in a more organized and selfless way than ever before.

V.V. Grishin concluded by once again extending wholehearted congratulations to the Communists and all the working people of Moldavia on their jubilee, and wished them great new labor achievements for the good of the motherland. He presented the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and to the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN AT SESSION ON GREAT OCTOBER PREPARATIONS

PM181155 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Capital Prepares for Great October Holiday"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, a session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Commission for preparing and conducting the celebrations for the 6th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow was held at the party gorkom under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

L.I. Matveyev, chief of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Organizational Work Department and T.P. Arkhipova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Department, delivered reports on the progress of the preparations for the 7 November 1983 demonstration of Moscow working people's representatives on Red Square and the artistic and political scheme for the city and the columns of demonstrators.

The following party raykom first secretaries took part in the discussion of the question: V.S. Sablin for Moskovoretskiy Rayon; A.F. Korchagin for Proletarskiy Rayon; and V.V. Skitev for Dzerzhingskiy Rayon.

N.F. Zayyvlov, chief of Moscow Gorispolkom Main Trade Administration, and V.I. Rodichev, chief of Moscow Gorispolkom Main Public Catering Administration, delivered reports on preparations by trade and public catering enterprises for work on the preholiday and holiday days.

V.I. Shadrin, chief of Moscow Gorispolkom Main Cultural Administration, delivered a report on cultural services for Muscovites on the preholiday and holiday days.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the commission session.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS SUPREME SOVIET SCROLLS

LD181956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented scrolls of the USSR Supreme Soviet to a large group of military and civilian pilots and navigators at the Kremlin, conferring the titles of Merited Military Pilot of the USSR, Merited Military Navigator of the USSR, Merited Test-Pilot of the USSR, Merited Test-Navigator of the Soviet Union, Merited Pilot of the Soviet Union, and Merited Navigator of the Soviet Union. Badges were also presented.

DOLGIKH, SHCHERBINA ATTEND NUCLEAR POWER MEETING

PM181121 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 14 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Tasks in Developing the Nuclear Power Industry Discussed"]

[Text] An extended session of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Collegium, held on 12 October, discussed the ministry's tasks arising from CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions on ensuring the accelerated development of the nuclear power industry.

A report was delivered by P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrication.

At the session, a detailed analysis took place of the activity of the ministry, its construction, design, and operating organizations, and industrial enterprises in fulfilling the targets set in the nuclear power sphere. Measures were outlined to eliminate shortcomings in work, ensure the fulfillment of the 1984 plan for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear machine-building enterprises and the commissioning of apartment blocks and social and consumer facilities, and prepare for the implementation of targets for 1985 and subsequent years.

Special attention was drawn to the further improvement of the design and construction of nuclear power projects, the shortening of schedules and the reduction of the prime costs and labor-intensiveness of their construction, and the improvement of the quality of design, construction, and installation work.

The session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the collegium's work were B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments, secretaries of party obkoms, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers apparatus.

PARIS: AEROFLOT PLANE REPORTEDLY CRASHES 15 OCT

LD190819 Paris International Service in French 0700 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpt] An air crash is reported to have taken place at Omsk, in Siberia, at the beginning of the week. An Aeroflot aircraft reportedly crashed into a fuel truck that was crossing the runway as the plane was landing. The catastrophe is reported to have resulted in 150 people being killed. This is what our Moscow correspondent, (Jean-Pierre Quittard), thinks -- an exclusive piece of news.

[Begin (Quittard) recording] It is thought that the catastrophe took place on Monday [15 October]. According to several witnesses, Soviets as well as Westerners who were at Omsk that day, an Aeroflot plane with 150 people on board crashed into a fuel truck while landing. The aircraft, a Tupolev-154 or an Ilyushin-62 had just landed and was still traveling rather fast, and therefore was unable to avoid the fuel truck, which was literally blocking the main runway. Due to the force of the collision with the loaded fuel truck, the plane burst into flames. Despite the efforts of rescue workers, all the passengers are thought to have burned to death. [end recording]

PRAVDA ASSESSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FAILINGS

PM181014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Build Quickly and to Good Standards"]

[Excerpt] Although the situation in capital construction as a whole has improved, the state of affairs at many sites causes grave concern, just like before. Contruction ministries and trusts have allowed lags behind work schedules during the current year. The spring and summer period, which is favorable for construction work, was not utilized effectively everywhere, so deficiencies will have to be made good during the fourth quarter. There are particularly large arrears of work at projects being constructed by the collectives of the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. Yet, the speed of updating fixed production capital in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and fuel and energy complex sectors depends directly on these leading ministries.

What is it that prevents the smooth and systematic commissioning of projects? In many cases, it is the effect of shortcomings in planning, in others -- miscalculations by the designers, and in yet others -- poor standards of management organization and a bureaucratic style of leadership of the progress of affairs by the construction ministries. This is precisely the cause of the difficult situation affecting the construction of the Zaporozhye and Balakova AES's, the Lebedin Ore Dressing Combine, the Orenburg Gas Refining Combine, and Ekibastuz projects.

The fuller utilization of construction equipment, which is as yet operating on a low shift index, offers an opportunity for a sharp increase in labor productivity at contruction sites. Data show that machinery idle time is in excess of 16 percent even during the daytime. It appears that machinery is idle for more than 1 hour and 15 minutes per shift. What does this fact indicate? It indicates serious miscalculations in the organization of construction site work, even though, for example, large staffs of engineers are employed by the trusts. It is clear that, at this responsible time of the year, they should not spend their time on paperwork in their offices but should help practically in imparting efficiency to the work of their production partners at the construction sites.

Any construction site is made up of a multiplicity of partnership ties between production partners: client organizations, design organizations, and suppliers of materials, components, and equipment. As yet, far from all these components are operating at the same pace or concentrating on the main goal -- the prompt commissioning of projects. The construction workers are seriously let down by workers in the cement, ferrous metallurgy, and electrical engineering industries. There are delays in deliveries of timber, metal, and cement. A share of the blame must also be borne by railroad and the material and technical supplies organ workers. The specific culprits must be held strictly to task for frustrating supplies to construction sites, especially in view of the fact that the breakdown in equipment deliveries is resulting in commissioning delays of some petrochemical, mining, and metallurgical production projects, postponement of the commissioning of new and the modernization of existing light and food industry plants, and a decline in the quality of work.

At many construction sites, especially toward the end of the year, representatives of various departments often set up various staffs which set targets specifying what work is to be done and when and generate paperwork which essentially has no legal force. Unenterprising leaders often hide behind such staffs, while they bind the hands of the skillful workers. These practices must not be allowed; it is necessary to enhance the role and prestige of the general contractor at the construction site, helping him in his work while at the same time stepping up his accountability for the state of affairs.

During the precommissioning period it is important that each major construction site coordinate the operations of all subdivisions regardless of their departmental jurisdiction, prevent rushed work, which is liable to reduce the quality of construction work, and concentrate people's efforts on the common goal. A decisive role here has to be played by the leaders of ministries and local party organizations. The successful completion of the year's construction program depends on millions of working people. One of the main tasks of party organizations is to inspire them to shock work and organize mass competition beneath the slogan "All the projects scheduled for commissioning during the year -- in operation!" Party organizations must reach every member of the construction production line and help the collectives develop their creative potential more fully.

The commissioning of all planned projects and the fast modernization of existing enterprises comprise an important factor in the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for our motherland's economic and social development.

GOSPLAN AIDE URGES IMPROVED CENTRALIZED PLANNING

PM181113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by G. Emdin, senior scientific employee of the USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Institute of Economics, under the rubric "Improving the Machinery of Management": "Responsibility For the Plan"]

[Text] The country is completing the work year, and the 11th 5-Year Plan is entering its final phase. Everything indicates that there is a real possibility of fulfilling the main targets outlined by the 26th party congress. However, an essential condition for this is the substantial improvement of planning and of the style and methods of leadership of the economy and, of course, the enhancement of responsibility and plan discipline. This applies, above all, to "the sectors' staffs" -- the ministries.

In this situation the Leninist ideas of planned leadership of the economy are perceived in a special way. Tracing the logic of them, you notice the chief, consistently interconnected factors: first, the compilation of a carefully substantiated state plan embracing all the most important spheres and sectors of the national economy; second, well thought out, painstaking work on the practical organization of its fulfillment, demanding of departments, enterprises, and soviets the accurate recording and skillful utilization of available resources; and, third and finally, the strictest observance of discipline in everything relating to the fulfillment of the set targets.

The USSR's material, technical, and scientific potential has increased significantly over the past decades, and there have been radical changes in the conditions and forms of social production, but the "triad" embodying the systematic nature of the upsurge of the country's productive forces remains the fundamental principle of economic life under socialism.

We know how much attention V.I. Lenin paid to the organization of centralized state planning and the elaboration of a unified general economic plan. While demanding of planners the profound assimilation of new views on the problems of the systematically developing economy and the comprehensive scientific, technical, and economic substantiation of plan targets, at the same time V.I. Lenin pointed to the importance of maintaining the authority of the Gosplan and its decisions.

"We must undoubtedly strengthen centralized management and planning and strive for their greater effectivness and flexibility," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out.

"We must organize the matter so that all-union economic organs channel all their efforts into resolving questions of truly key significance to the country."

In recent years we have taken definite measures to strengthen the leading role of centralized planning, including improving the work of the USSR Gosplan. Of course, this work cannot be considered complete. The party and government are continuing it, proceeding from modern condions and the tasks of social development, taking into account the very rich experience of 11 5-year plans, and relying constantly on Lenin's views regarding the general economic plan expounded, in particular, in the note "On Granting Legislative Functions to the Gosplan."

Those thoughts are still topical nowadays, for substantial changes are still made unjustifiably frequently to the state plan targets by means of all kinds of quite easily sanctioned amendments, the unplanned withdrawl of resources, and so forth. While calling the plan's compilers very strictly to account for its socioeconomic validity, its balanced nature, and its orientation toward high production efficiency, we must not allow departmental or parochial arguments, the influence of official rank, or personal relatinships to upset the plan's stability.

The further strengthening of the authority of centralized planning, the raising of its scientific level, the rationalization of its structure, the concentration of efforts on really key statewide problems, and liberation from the mass of secondary functions which could successfully be transferred to other organs, right down to local ones -- all this will undoubtedly exert a positive influence on the quality of national economic planning as a whole and will help to overcome the certain inertia of a number of planning drafts and the passive approach to certain key problems of developing the economy, which has been criticized in party decisions.

Great responsibility for fulfilling the directives of the unified economic plan, protecting society's interests, and coordinating with them the interests of enterprises lies with the workers of sector ministries. Being organs of centralized state management, they must be the real staffs of their sectors. They, above all, are accountable for the sectors' balanced development, the quality of the planning of the work of subordinate enterprises, the consistent implementation of a progressive technical policy, skillful maneuvering of material and financial resources, and efficient leadership of all the sector's components. It is by no means a question of establishing petty tutelage over enterprises on the part of ministries, but of the latter's efficient resolution of those tasks which predetermine the success of the sector's work. What is necessary for this as a businesslike style of leadership free from red tape and departmental ambitions and based on a comprehensive approach to the production economics and social problems of management. Deviations from this style largely account for the failure to reach plan targets. It has to be noted with regret that in September a number of ministries, such as the Light Industry Ministry, the USSR Coal Industry Ministry, the Petroleum Industry Ministry, the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and certain others have not coped with this task.

The majority of sector ministries (like, incidentally, other departments forming the management system) cannot complain of small staff complements in their central apparatus, main administrations, associations, departments, and so forth. On the contrary, the impression is sometimes created that it is precisely excess staff and the complicated and fragmented nature of the apparatus' subdivisions that entail duplication of workers functions, the slackening of responsibility, executive discipline, monitoring of state plan fulfillment, lack of coordination, and delayed decisions.

Cutting back administrative personnel and optimizing the ratio of the number of workers employed in production and in management mean not only a sizable saving of expenditures on maintaining the apparatus and not only the freeing and redistribution of cadres but, above all, probably, this is a very important condition for really strengthening the impact of the economic machinery on enhancing production efficiency and work quality. The large-scale economic experiment being conducted in a number of sectors is called upon to play a large role in this.

Without getting involved in a discussion on the question of ways to carry out an expedient reorganization of the network of sector management, under which departmental barriers would be reduced to a minimum and the considerable losses of time and resources which arise here would be eliminated, I will mention two circumstances relating to the work of ministries.

First, for a long time the thesis of their responsibility for satisfying the public need for the corresponding sctor's output has been repeated many times over, and rightly so. In practice, however, by virtue of the established procedure for selling goods (particularly production-engineering goods), ministries and their main administrations have found themselves "cut off" from both their suppliers and their customers. The system of concluding externally prescribed contracts far from fully eliminates this fragmentation of the partners. Perhaps it is worthwile (at least, to begin with, experimentally) to hand back to sector ministries a considerable proportion of the supply and sales functions so that they have direct links both with suppliers of equipment, raw materials, and semimanufactures and with the consumers of the sector's output. This would make it possible to improve the supply to subordinate enterprises of the material resources necessary to fulfill the plan targets, as well as making it possible to react more quickly and fully to consumer demand and to establish economic ties in a more flexible and well conceived way.

Second, when the sector system of industrial management was reestablished approximately 20 years ago to replace the territorial system -- which split up the leadership of the sectors into numerous economic regions, violated the unity of technical policy, and thereby infringed general economic interests -- inadequate use was, unfortunately, made of the positive experience of production collaboration and specialization that had been accumulated on a regional scale. Although the workers of the new ministries were warned at the time against attempting to revive a narrow departmental approach to the matter, nonetheless, over the years, this has made itself felt increasingly painfully and has manifested itself in the existence almost side by side of bases and production facilities of the same kind but belonging to different departments, in 1,000-km crosshauls, and in protracted "boundary" disputes.

In the process of regularizing managerial structures, it is desirable to use the joint efforts of planning organs, ministries, and local soviets to achieve the closer and more rational combination of the sectorial and territorial organization of production, supplies, and sales, with a view to the acceleration of technical progress, the circulation of national economic resources, and the growth of the socialist economy's efficiency.

... The complex comprising the economic machinery has a complex bulk. However, there is no doubt that all the parts of this machinery can operate harmoniously and reliably only if officials seek ways to improve work in the spirit of modern economic thinking; struggle energetically against violations of production, plan, and contract discipline; overcome lack of originality, sluggishness, and intertia; and, of course, take an active stand in championing the interests of all people, in whose very broad channel the interests of individual sectors, regions, labor collectives, and workers merge.

BELORUSSIAN MINISTER ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

LD182105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Feature entitled "The Economic Experiment Is Expanding"]

[Summary] Our correspondent Petr Makritskiy reports from the Kuybyshev Leather Goods Factory in Minsk on the successes brought about by the economic experiment. In Minsk he interviewed workers and the factory's chief engineer. Our correspondent asked Lev Nikolayevich Nagibovich, minister of light industry of Belorussia, about how light industry enterprises are working in the republic and about the tasks of the ministry has set for work collectives. That is what he had to say:

[Begin Nagibovich recording] "So that the experiment will work, we try, in the first instance, [word indistinct] people to new deeds, develop their initiative, and raise production and labor discipline. As practice has shown in the work of production associations and enterprises, the economic experiment has created real opportunities to increase initiative and has opened up room for management improvement. The formation of material and moral conditions envisaged by the experiment is promoting the successful fulfillment of the state production plan and socialist pledges.

"The volume of goods production in our industry in the past 8 months of goods production in our industry in the past 8 months has gone up by 4.2 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity in terms of standard (?hourly) output has grown by 6.1 percent against the 2.5 percent envisaged by the plan for the year. The increase in the volume of production stems from the growth in labor productivity and concurrent reduction in manpower levels. Goods valued at more than R85 million in retail price have been produced above plan. Socialist pledges for the reduction of production costs and growth of labor productivity have been overfulfilled. The industry has fulfilled the basic assessment indicator: the plan for delivery of goods in accordance with contracts concluded. It is also characteristic that the increase in output worth R124 million has accumulated basically on account of goods with the state quality mark."

Enterprises have mastered production of new types of goods.

"The introduction of the provisions of the experiment, as the results of the work show, are economically advantageous to labor collectives, the population, and the state."

Contractual terms have been adhered to, which has resulted in additional monies accruing for the incentives fund and the wage fund.

"The conditions of the experiment are creating a heightened interest production collectives to improve the quality of goods. Thus, output of goods of the highest category of quality has increased by more than 22 percent. As a result, an extra R14 million have gone to the material incentives fund. On account of the increased profitability of output and the reduction of production costs, the state budget has acquired R4 million over and above the plan."

Many individual workers have made outstanding contributions to the economic experiment, as have forms of labor such as the team method.

"It must be said, and the results of the work of our industry bear this out, that the experiment is a substantial step forward in the cause of perfecting the mechanism of management. At the same time, industry is still not fully utilizing the existing possibilities and reserves.

The problems of raising quality and expanding range, and a fuller introduction of new principles of management continue to demand most constant attention. We are working painstakingly in solving these and other tasks at the moment.

"An experiment is an experiment. Therefore we are continually studying and analyzing the effect of its provisions on increasing the efficiency of production and the realizations of its aims."

Proposals in connection with the experiment are being reviewed and adopted. [end recording]

PRAVDA ON JAN-SEP INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE FIGURES

PM181535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Shock Finish to the Year"]

[Excerpts] In January through September of this year industry secured a further increase in the scale of production. The plan for the sale of output, labor productivity growth, and the production of many of the most important types of articles was fulfilled. In comparison with the corresponding period last year there was an increase in the level of fulfillment of contractual commitments. The majority of collectives of industrial associations and enterprises coped successfully with the targets for these indicators.

At the same time, some ministries failed to fulfill plans for production and output deliveries to consumers. The Ministry of Petroleum Industry failed to fulfill the oil extraction plan; the Ministry of Chemical Industry failed to fulfill the plan for the production of synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers; the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building -- the plan for the production of chemical equipment; the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production -- the plan for the production of machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and feed production; the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry -- the plan for individual types of textiles and leather footwear.

The main reasons for the laggardness are tqe inadequate development rates of the production base at these sectors' enterprises, the underutilization of the potential of manufacturing equipment, blunders in material and technical supplies, and the poor organization of production and labor.

There is still a lot of work for the beet, cotton, and potato growers to do in the fields. The feed procurement workers are continuing their important work to ensure that livestock are supplied with everything they need for the wintering period.

Over 3 million hectares were sown to potatoes on the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises. Some 90 percent of this area has already been harvested.

The country's stockraisers have achieved fairly good results. In the first 9 months livestock and poultry purchases increased 6 percent, milk purchases 4.5 percent, and egg purchases 2 percent compared with the same period last year.

HARVEST, WINTER SOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD182259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] In the fields of the country -- at the microphone is commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

We'll begin the review of agricultural news with winter sowing. According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Directorate which we have received today, winter crops have now been put in on more than 37 million hectares, approximately the same area as last year in mid-October, that is 92 percent of the plan. Sowing is now under way in the most southern parts of Moldavia, Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Trans-Caucasus and Central Asian republics, as well as in southern Kazakhstan. Winter crops have been sown using intensive technology on more than 6 million hectares. This means that there are real possibilities on the collective and state farms of fulfilling this year's tasks of mastering new technology. Good shoots have now been obtained on a considerable area already, and the conditions are favorable for their further development, as there has been rain almost everywhere in the winter crop cultivation areas and thus sufficient moisture.

As before, plowing is proceeding at a fairly high rate on the farms. The plan for this work has been fulfilled by 73 percent, but as specialists at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture are noting, the conditions that came about permitted even more to be plowed. Unfortunately, crops are being stacked and removed from the fields slowly on farms in a whole series of oblasts, such as Kostroma, Smolensk, Kemerovo, and Chita, for example, as well as on many state farms in Kazakhstan, which is delaying the plowing.

In addition, straw is a reserve for strengthening the feed base. Prepared in a certain way, it has a nutritional value no less than hay. In the country as a whole at the moment, 237 million metric tons of silage has been laid in on farms. Like haylage, more of this feed has been prepared than last year. Mass harvesting of feed root crops is under way. As yet a considerable area of the grain remains to be harvested in Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, and Kokchetav Oblasts and in the Altay. Machine operators are now making use of every fine hour for work here, but the conditions are difficult.

The harvest of late crops continues in many regions of the country.

EFFORT TO HARVEST LATE CROPS INCREASED

LD182303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Farms in the country have thrown their efforts into harvesting late crops such as sugar beets, sunflowers, cotton, and rice. The threshing of rice is coming to an end; according to data of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, by 15 October the rice crop was cleared from 86 percent of the area sown to it. Corn must still be harvested from 1.5 million hectares. Sugar beet growers are working hard; a good harvest was raised and motor vehicle drivers taking the crop to the refineries are helping them. In all, 800,000 hectares of sugar beets are to be cleared in the country.

Potato growers have worked well. On the whole, lifting was completed before the cold weather set in and growers are now clearing the fields by hand, picking up what the machinery could not lift.

The cotton harvest is in full swing in the republics of Central Asia and Azerbaijan. This year more high quality raw cotton is being delivered to reception centers.

Many collective and state farms are making use of the autumn days to increase their feed reserves. In the country overall, 66 million tons of hay have been procured, as well as over 66 million tons of haylage and about 237 million tons of silage. The harvesting of feed root crops is continuing.

GAP BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL, FARM INCOMES NARROWS

LD160601 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Next year Soviet farmers can expect to reach industrial workers and employees in the level of incomes. This has been reported to Radio Moscow by the State Planning Committee. These incomes are combined of their earnings at the farm cooperatives and payment for the produce of their individual plots of land. The gap in living standards between town and country dwellers was caused by historic reasons such as the backwardness of agriculture in pre-revolutionary Russia, and the great damage done by the Nazis in the forties. Now the countryside is steadily approaching the cities not only in the size of income, but also in such important indices of the quality of life as education and health protection.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS 1606 EARTH SATELLITE REPORTED

LD190849 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, "Cosmos 1606", on October 18, 1984.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment designated for continuing space exploration.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parametres:

--Initial period of revolution -- 97.7 minutes,
-- Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 678 km,
-- Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 649 km,
-- inclination of the orbit -- 82.5 degrees.

In addition to the scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted out with radio systems for precise measurement of the orbit elements, radio telemetry system for transmitting information about the work of instruments and scientific equipment to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

The Coordination and Computer Centre is processing the in-coming information.

USSR TO LAUNCH SPACE PROBES TO STUDY COMET

LD192247 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The two new Soviet space probes "Vega-1" and "Vega-2" have now been fully fitted out with instruments, Professor Dimitriy Ponomarev of the Moscow Astronomical Center told TASS.

The probes, intended to explore Venus and Halley's comet which will appear in the firmament of earth in November 1985 and April 1986, were equipped by specialists of the Soviet Union as well as Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Austria, France and West Germany.

Soviet and foreign experts are now conducting the final ground testing of the probes' on-board systems and scientific instruments on the Baykonur Cosmodrome.

The probes are to be blasted off from there in December 1984. Some 176 days and several adjustments of their flight paths later, they will approach the morning star, jettison descent modules towards it and fly on to Halley's Comet.

In Ponomarev's opinion, the planned studies will answer the question about the comet's age and composition. The scientist said that the comet is to be studied with instruments fixed on rotating platforms on each probe, which are capable to orient themselves by two axes. The instruments are designed to study the comet's nucleus and the gas and dust surrounding it.

The platforms, designed by Soviet and Czechoslovak engineers, carry a television system jointly developed by West German, Hungarian and Soviet specialists, an infrared telescope made in France, which will make it possible to obtain the spectral characteristics of the substance making up the comet's nucleus, a three-channel telescope developed by Hungarian, Soviet and French specialists, which will measure the comet's radiation in the ultraviolet (visible) spectrum, and a magnetometer developed in Austria, which will take measurements of the magnetic fields inside and around the comet's nucleus.

The results of the studies will be interpreted by a microcomputer in each probe, which is also programmed to control the platforms. The television pictures beamed back to earth will be received by a ground data-processing unit manufactured in the GDR.

SPACE WEIGHTLESSNESS EFFECTS PROVE ENDURABLE

LD182253 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports:

It may not be necessary to set up special gravitation units in the interplanetary ships of the future. It is known that the creation of gravitation in orbit by far complicates the design of spacecraft.

This is the conclusion, which experts are now inclined to draw on the strength of the results of long-term expeditions of Soviet crews in orbital stations of the "Salyut"-type.

The results of the latest longest ever space flight of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov give food for reflection. They spent 237 days in weightlessness. This is precisely the time which an outer space craft needs to reach Mars with the modern level of techology.

The participants in that expedition have proved that a well-trained cosmonaut, prepared for weightlessness, can easily adapt himself to it. The package of measures drawn up by medical men makes it possible to endure weightlessness quite well and relatively speedily eliminate its consequences after the flight. At the present time, the crew are successfully going through a period of readaptation at Baykonur Cosmodrome. In a few days the star city will give a heroes' welcome to the friendly trio.

Those who have been in space flight have a different attitude to weightlessness. "Weightlessness is a real delight!" French cosmonaut Jean Loup Chretien exclaimed when in orbit. His mood was shared by Soviet colleagues Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov.

Yet, Soviet cosmonaut Boris Yegorov, the first medical man to go into orbit twenty years ago, insists that there is in general no adaptation to weightlessness, only the compensatory mechanism of the human organism begins to work: It defeats weightlessness and lack of gravitation, trying to keep the organism at some stable level.

Experts are scrupulously studying the unique phenomenon of weightlessness, for example, those of significance for outer space technology. In the future when it becomes necessary to assemble gigantic modules directly in orbit, weightlessness may come of good use, as big parts weigh very little in conditions of weightlessness.

TIDAL WAVE WARNING SYSTEM TO BE SET UP IN PACIFIC

LD182248 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Vladivostok October 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Moiseyev writes:

An integrated automated "tsunami" system is being created in the Soviet Far East. It is designed to register and warn the population on the Pacific coast, the coasts of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea about the impending danger in advance. Sensors are to be installed on high seas. After being hit by a wave they will immediately send an alarm signal to the land. The system will cover several thousand kilometres of coastland.

A research expedition, which determined the zone of deployment of technical equipment of the system, has recently completed its work. The assembly of its first section is to start in the first quarter of 1985. Such global preventive measures from the destructive tsunami wave are being created for the first time ever. The operation of the system will be coordinated by the tsunami centre in the Sakhalin Island.

The Pacific coast accounts for 90 per cent of all catastrophic waves registered all over the world. Waves reaching the height of a multi-storeyed building rush at a speed of a modern airliner over a width of one hundred kilometres and fall on the coast crushing everything in its way. Nine heavy tsunami waves have been registered in the far east over the past 32 years. The Soviet Union, the USA and Japan have concluded an agreement on mutual cooperation and exchange of corresponding information.

Regional services -- Seismic stations are now in operation from the Komandorskiy Islands (in the north of the Pacific) down to the Japanese Hokkaido Island. But they only register underwater quakes, which are the prime source of tsunami. This often leads to false alarm causing panic and essential material damage. The new automated system of the Soviet Far East will make it possible to reduce sharply the number of such errors and warn the population about the real threat by far earlier than now.

The automated system will also have international significance. Important information will be received with its aid by the all the countries concerned of the Pacific.

SFRY PAPER SPECULATES ON OGARKOV'S NEW DUTIES

AU181446 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 17 Oct 84 p 7

[Permanent correspondent Dragan Vukcevic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 16 Oct -- What has been learned abroad is still a secret for the public here. The report that Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, former chief of the General Staff and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, has been posted to a new duty outside the borders of the country, has been neither confirmed nor denied here.

According to information which, it is said, originated with Grigoriy Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is on an official visit to Finland, Marshal Ogarkov has been appointed commander in chief of the "Western wing" of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Warsaw Pact countries.

There has been no report here about such a post so far, not even that it exists. It is learned, however, that the seat of the "Western wing" command is in Warsaw, but Soviet units, apart from those that are part of the Warsaw Pact forces, are also stationed in the GDR.

In its importance in the Soviet Armed Forces, the new post does not equal the position of the first deputy minister and chief of the General Staff. The connoisseurs of military "hierarchy" assert that even the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, Marshal Kulikov, who is also a deputy minister of defense of the USSR, has a higher rank.

The "replacement" of Marshal Ogarkov is linked with the new Soviet defense initiatives in the "first line" of defense, which consists of the Warsaw Pact countries. Mnay people believe that this task has been entrusted to a "tested soldier." However, Ogarkov's departure from one of the most prominent positions in the Soviet Armed Forces has not yet been explained.

GDR'S HOFFMANN COMMENTS ON OGARKOV MEETING

For a Vienna television report on comments by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister and member of the SED Politburo, concerning his meeting in Berlin with Soviet Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, see the GDR section of the 19 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

MARSHAL TOLUBKO ATTENDS MILITARY IDEOLOGY RALLY

PM171406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel V. Lvov: "Propagandists' Rally"]

[Text] The Strategic Missile Forces Political Directorate has held a training and methodological rally of ideological workers. Colonel General P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Missile Forces Political Directorate, delivered a report at it. The rally participants exchanged opinions on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the political training and briefing of personnel and further strengthening the heroic-patriotic and international education of servicemen, and listened to a number of lectures on questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and military construction.

Taking part in the rally's work were Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces; and Lieutenant General D. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.